



US011710108B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Brock et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 11,710,108 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Jul. 25, 2023**

(54) **CRYPTOCURRENCY PAYMENT NETWORK**

(71) Applicant: **Block, Inc.**, Oakland, CA (US)
(72) Inventors: **Christopher Michael Brock**, Berkeley, CA (US); **Brian Grassadonia**, San Francisco, CA (US); **Michael Moring**, San Francisco, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Block, Inc.**, Oakland, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **16/686,053**

(22) Filed: **Nov. 15, 2019**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2020/0082365 A1 Mar. 12, 2020

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 16/132,160, filed on Sep. 14, 2018, now Pat. No. 10,540,639, which is a (Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06Q 40/00 (2012.01)
G06Q 20/06 (2012.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G06Q 20/065** (2013.01); **G06Q 20/06** (2013.01); **G06Q 20/20** (2013.01); **G06Q 20/36** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC **G06Q 4/00**; **G06Q 20/10**; **G06Q 20/102**; **G06Q 20/40**; **G06Q 20/065**; **G06Q 20/20**;
(Continued)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

7,110,971 B2 9/2006 Wallman
7,707,093 B2 4/2010 O'Shaughnessy et al.
(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP 2 953 076 A1 12/2015
EP 4020358 A1 6/2022
(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Understanding and applying Blockchain technology in banking: Evolution or revolution?, M Buitenhek—Journal of Digital Banking, 2016—ingentaconnect.com (Year: 2016).*

(Continued)

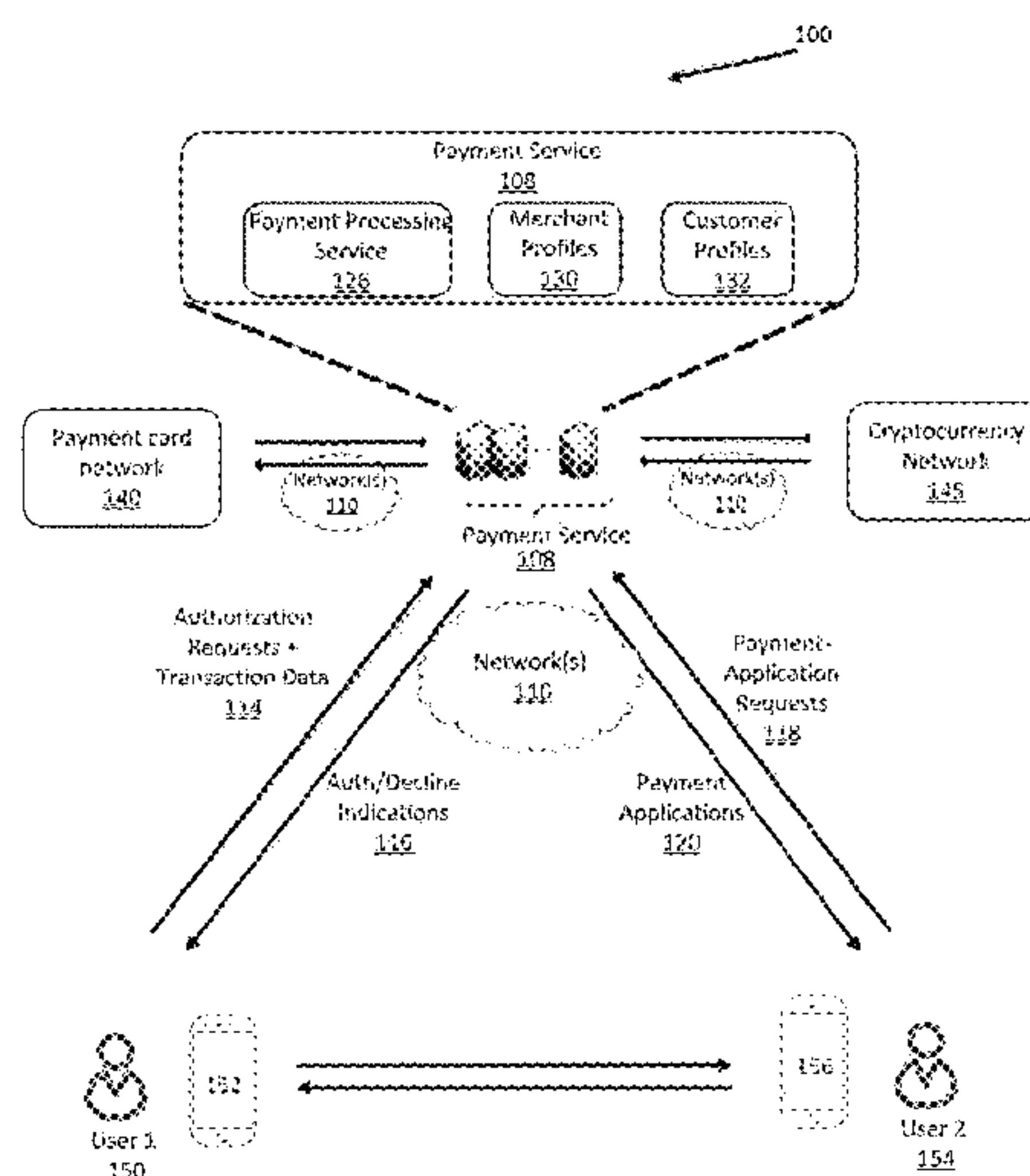
Primary Examiner — Lalita M Hamilton

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Polsinelli PC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

In one embodiment, a method includes receiving a request for payment associated with a transaction between a first user and a second user, where the request specifies a payment amount in a fiat currency and identifying an indication that the first user intends to satisfy the request for payment using a non-fiat instrument. The method also includes initiating a first transfer of a value corresponding to the payment amount in the non-fiat instrument from a first balance of the first user to one or more service balances of a payment service and initiating a second transfer of a value corresponding to the payment amount in the fiat currency from the one or more service balances of the payment service to a second balance of the second user.

20 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

continuation of application No. 16/011,556, filed on Jun. 18, 2018, now Pat. No. 10,163,079, which is a continuation of application No. 15/713,322, filed on Sep. 22, 2017, now Pat. No. 10,055,715.

(60) Provisional application No. 62/537,395, filed on Jul. 26, 2017.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

G06Q 20/40 (2012.01)
G06Q 20/36 (2012.01)
G06Q 20/20 (2012.01)
G06Q 20/38 (2012.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **G06Q 20/3674** (2013.01); **G06Q 20/381** (2013.01); **G06Q 20/4012** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC . G06Q 20/3674; G06Q 20/4014; G06Q 40/00
 See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

RE44,502 E	9/2013	Boesch et al.
10,055,715 B1	8/2018	Grassadonia et al.
10,108,938 B1	10/2018	Brock et al.
10,163,079 B1	12/2018	Brock et al.
10,621,561 B1	4/2020	Brock et al.
10,817,853 B1	10/2020	Brock et al.
10,885,578 B2	1/2021	Frattalone
11,263,603 B1	3/2022	Dhodapkar et al.
2009/0198632 A1	8/2009	Dillahunty
2009/0240586 A1	9/2009	Ramer et al.
2010/0280976 A1	11/2010	Carpenter et al.
2011/0264581 A1	10/2011	Clyne
2012/0047054 A1	2/2012	Vasinkevich
2012/0109749 A1	5/2012	Subramanian et al.
2013/0218657 A1	8/2013	Salmon et al.
2013/0282580 A1	10/2013	O'Brien et al.
2014/0136349 A1	5/2014	Dave et al.
2014/0164164 A1	6/2014	Rabenold et al.
2015/0033256 A1	1/2015	Patel et al.
2015/0073929 A1	3/2015	Psota et al.
2015/0095263 A1	4/2015	Globe et al.
2015/0170112 A1	6/2015	DeCastro
2015/0262173 A1	9/2015	Durbin et al.
2015/0317733 A1	11/2015	Chibly
2015/0324764 A1	11/2015	Van Rooyen et al.
2015/0324919 A1	11/2015	Riggs et al.
2015/0332256 A1	11/2015	Minor
2015/0371224 A1	12/2015	Lingappa
2016/0148198 A1	5/2016	Kelley
2016/0342976 A1	11/2016	Davis
2016/0342978 A1	11/2016	Davis et al.
2016/0342985 A1	11/2016	Thomas et al.
2016/0342987 A1	11/2016	Thomas et al.
2016/0342994 A1	11/2016	Davis
2016/0371771 A1	12/2016	Serrano et al.
2017/0011460 A1	1/2017	Molinari et al.
2017/0061396 A1	3/2017	Melika et al.
2017/0091756 A1	3/2017	Stern et al.
2017/0109823 A1	4/2017	Crosthwaite et al.
2017/0140371 A1	5/2017	Forzley et al.
2017/0161734 A1	6/2017	Bankston et al.
2017/0206523 A1	7/2017	Goeringer et al.
2017/0213287 A1	7/2017	Bruno
2017/0293898 A1	10/2017	Rampton
2017/0330250 A1	11/2017	Arjomand et al.
2017/0331828 A1	11/2017	Caldera et al.
2017/0337534 A1	11/2017	Goeringer et al.
2017/0352012 A1	12/2017	Hearn et al.
2017/0352027 A1	12/2017	Zhang et al.

2017/0353309 A1	12/2017	Gray
2018/0053255 A1	2/2018	Valdyanathan et al.
2018/0089645 A1*	3/2018	Mcdonald G06Q 20/3829
2018/0276754 A1	9/2018	Agbamu
2018/0330342 A1	11/2018	Prakash et al.
2018/0365764 A1	12/2018	Nelson
2019/0034888 A1	1/2019	Grassadonia et al.
2019/0034889 A1	1/2019	Brock et al.
2019/0236591 A1	8/2019	Iaremenko et al.
2020/0387967 A1	12/2020	Cella

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

JP	2016-181196 A	10/2016	
KR	2022453 B1 *	9/2019 G06Q 20/065
WO	2016/186870 A1	11/2016	
WO	2019/023168 A1	1/2019	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Impact of Cryptocurrency On Money Supply Variations AA Rao, NK Dashora—scholar.archive.org (Year: 2017).*

Non Final Office Action dated May 27, 2020, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,501, of Dhodapkar A. S. et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.

Advisory Action dated Dec. 15, 2020, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,501, of Dhodapkar A. S. et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.

Final Office Action dated Oct. 26, 2020, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,501, of Dhodapkar A. S. et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.

Non-Final Office Action dated Dec. 30, 2019, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/457,877, of Stipech K.D., et al., filed Jun. 28, 2019.

Notice of Allowance dated Jan. 15, 2020, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,466, of Brock, C.M., et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.

Final Office Action dated Mar. 6, 2020, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/457,877, of Stipech K.D., et al., filed Jun. 28, 2019.

Advisory Action dated Apr. 28, 2020, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/457,877, of Stipech K.D., et al., filed Jun. 28, 2019.

Examination Report for European Patent Application No. 18752380.8 dated Mar. 4, 2020.

Non-Final Office Action dated Feb. 1, 2021, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,501, of Dhodapkar A. S. et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.

Notice of Allowance dated Jun. 5, 2020, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,466, of Brock, C.M., et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.

Non-Final Office Action dated Jul. 14, 2020, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/457,877 of Stipech, K. D. et al., filed Jun. 28, 2019.

Eskandari S., et al., "Buy Your Coffee with Bitcoin: Real-World Deployment of a Bitcoin Point of Sale Terminal," A 2016 Intl IEEE Conferences On Ubiquitous Intelligence & Computing, Advanced and Trusted Computing, Scalable Computing and Communications, Cloud and Big Data Computing, Internet of People, and Smart World Congress (UIC/ATC/SCALCOM/CBDCOM/IOP/SMARTWORLD), pp. 382-389 (Jul. 18, 2016).

Zuberi, et al., "Schumpeter's revenge: the gale of creative destruction: digital currencies and blockchain technology," Banking.

Quibria, N., "Blockchain Holds Promise for Cross-Border Payments," American Banker, SourceMedia, Inc., vol. 1, Issue 122, pp. 1-4 (Aug. 10, 2015).

Non-Final Office Action dated Dec. 28, 2017, for U.S. Appl. No. 15/713,322, of Grassadonia, B., et al., filed Sep. 22, 2017.

Non-Final Office Action dated May 24, 2018, for U.S. Appl. No. 15/720,937, of Grassadonia, B., et al., filed Sep. 29, 2017.

Notice of Allowance dated Jul. 5, 2018, for U.S. Appl. No. 15/713,322, of Grassadonia, B., et al., filed Sep. 22, 2017.

Non-Final Office Action dated Aug. 9, 2018, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/011,556, of Brock, C.M., et al., filed Jun. 18, 2018.

Non-Final Office Action dated Aug. 16, 2018, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/011,559, of Grassadonia, B., et al., filed Jun. 18, 2018.

Notice of Allowance dated Sep. 4, 2018, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/011,556, of Brock, C.M., et al., filed Jun. 18, 2018.

Notice of Allowance dated Sep. 10, 2018, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/011,559, of Grassadonia, B., et al., filed Jun. 18, 2018.

Non-Final Office Action dated Nov. 16, 2018, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/132,160, of Brock et al., filed Sep. 14, 2018.

(56)

References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Non-Final Office Action dated Nov. 29, 2018, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,483, of Brock et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.
Non-Final Office Action dated Nov. 29, 2018, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,466, of Brock et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.
Notice of Allowance dated Mar. 21, 2019, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/132,160, of Brock, C.M., et al., filed Sep. 14, 2018.
Final Office Action dated Mar. 26, 2019, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,483, of Brock, C.M., et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.
Final Office Action dated Apr. 25, 2019, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,466, of Brock, C.M., et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.
Notice of Allowance dated Aug. 21, 2019, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/132,160, of Brock, C.M., et al., filed Sep. 14, 2018.
Restriction requirement dated Sep. 20, 2019, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/457,877, of Stipech K.D., et al., filed Jun. 28, 2019.
Non-Final Office Action dated Oct. 18, 2019, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,483, of Brock et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.
Non-Final Office Action dated Nov. 15, 2019, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,466, of Brock et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.
Notice of Allowance dated Dec. 10, 2019, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,483, of Brock et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.
International Search Report and Written Opinion for International Application No. PCT/US2018/043382, dated Oct. 25, 2018.
Notice of Allowance dated Jul. 30, 2021, for U.S. Appl. No. 16/147,501, of Dhodapkar A. S. et al., filed Sep. 28, 2018.
Summons to attend Oral Proceedings for European Patent Application No. 18752380.8 mailed on Jun. 29, 2021.
Extended European Search Report for European Patent Application No. 22156743.1 dated Mar. 10, 2022.

* cited by examiner

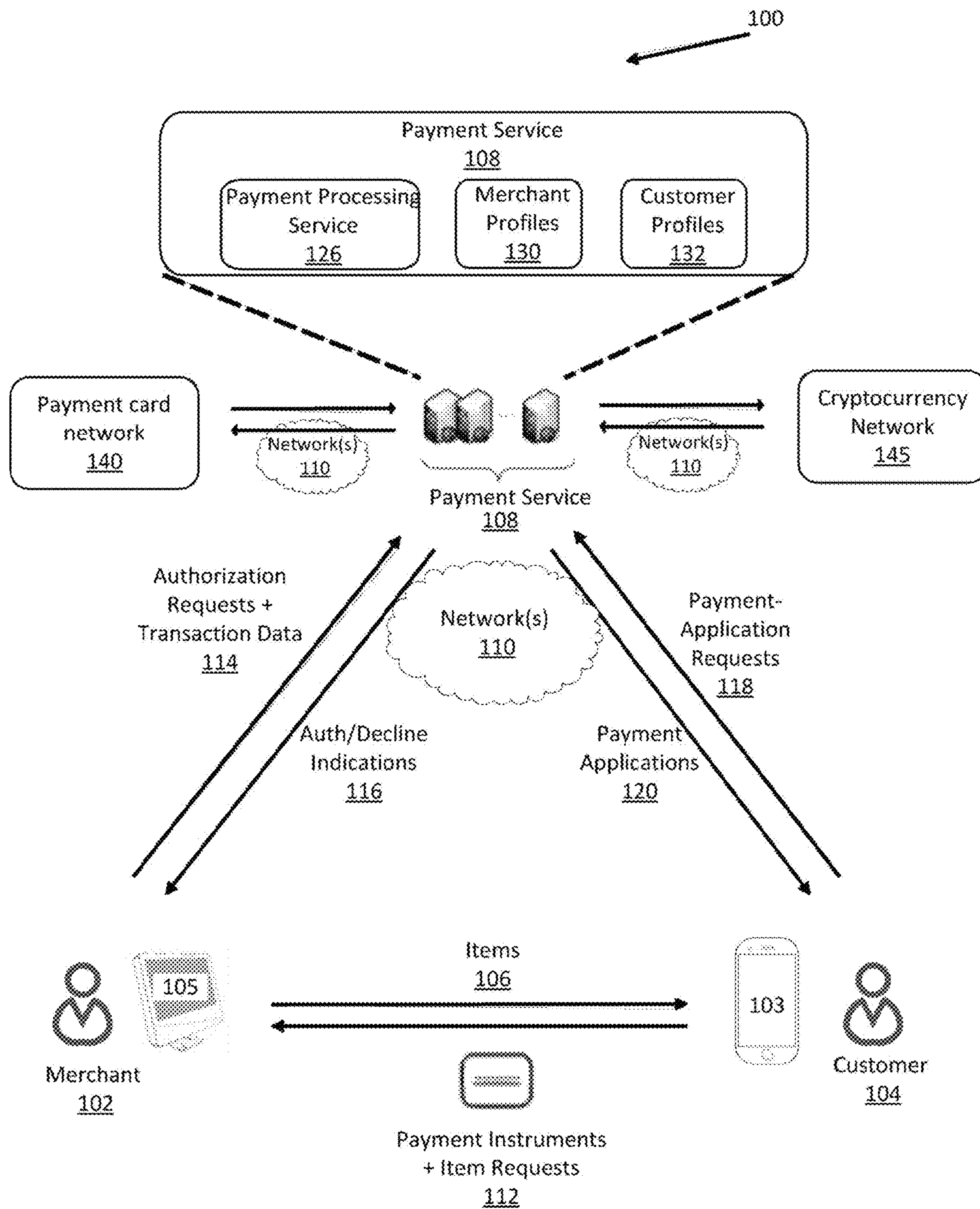


FIG. 1A

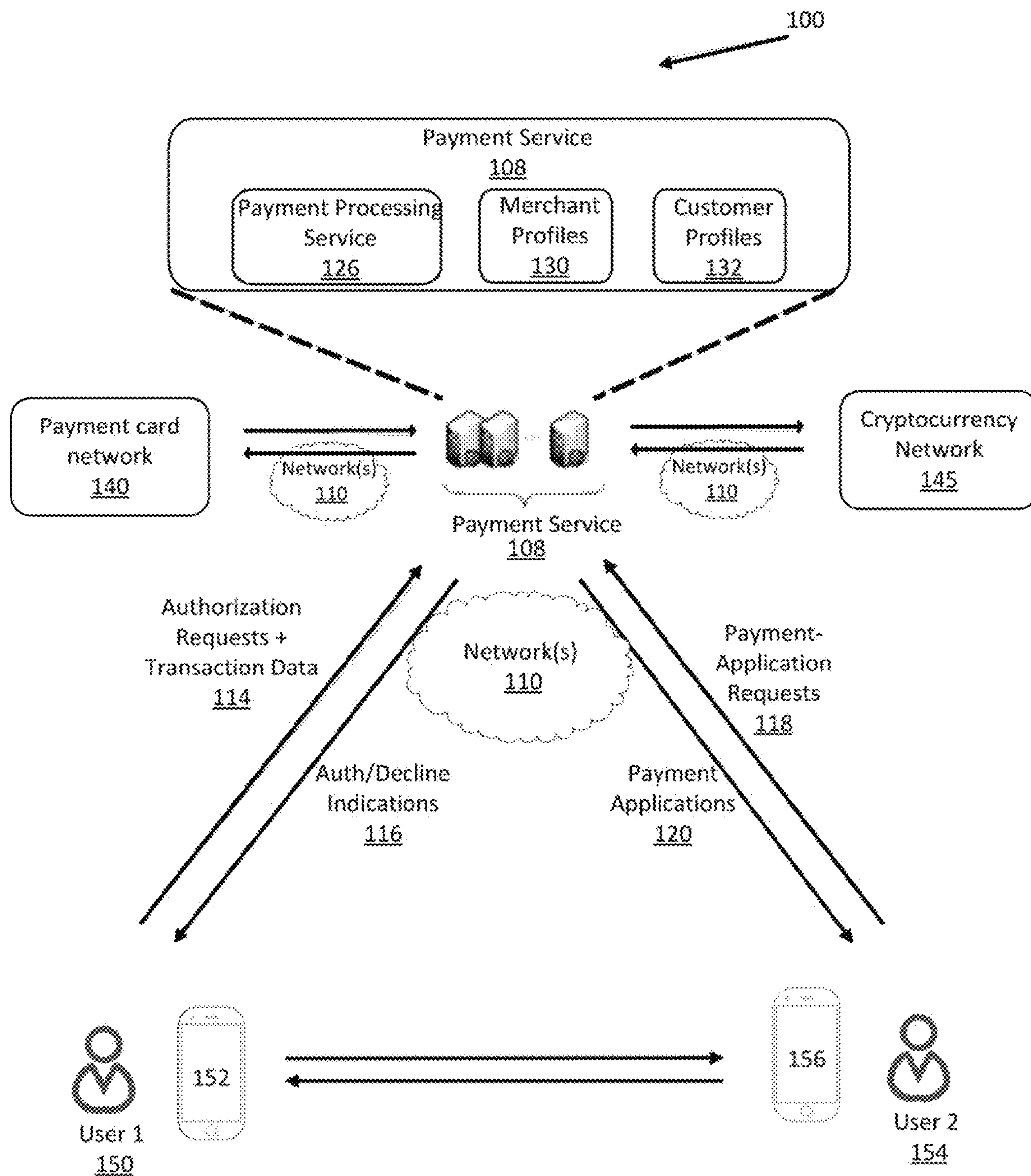


FIG. 1B

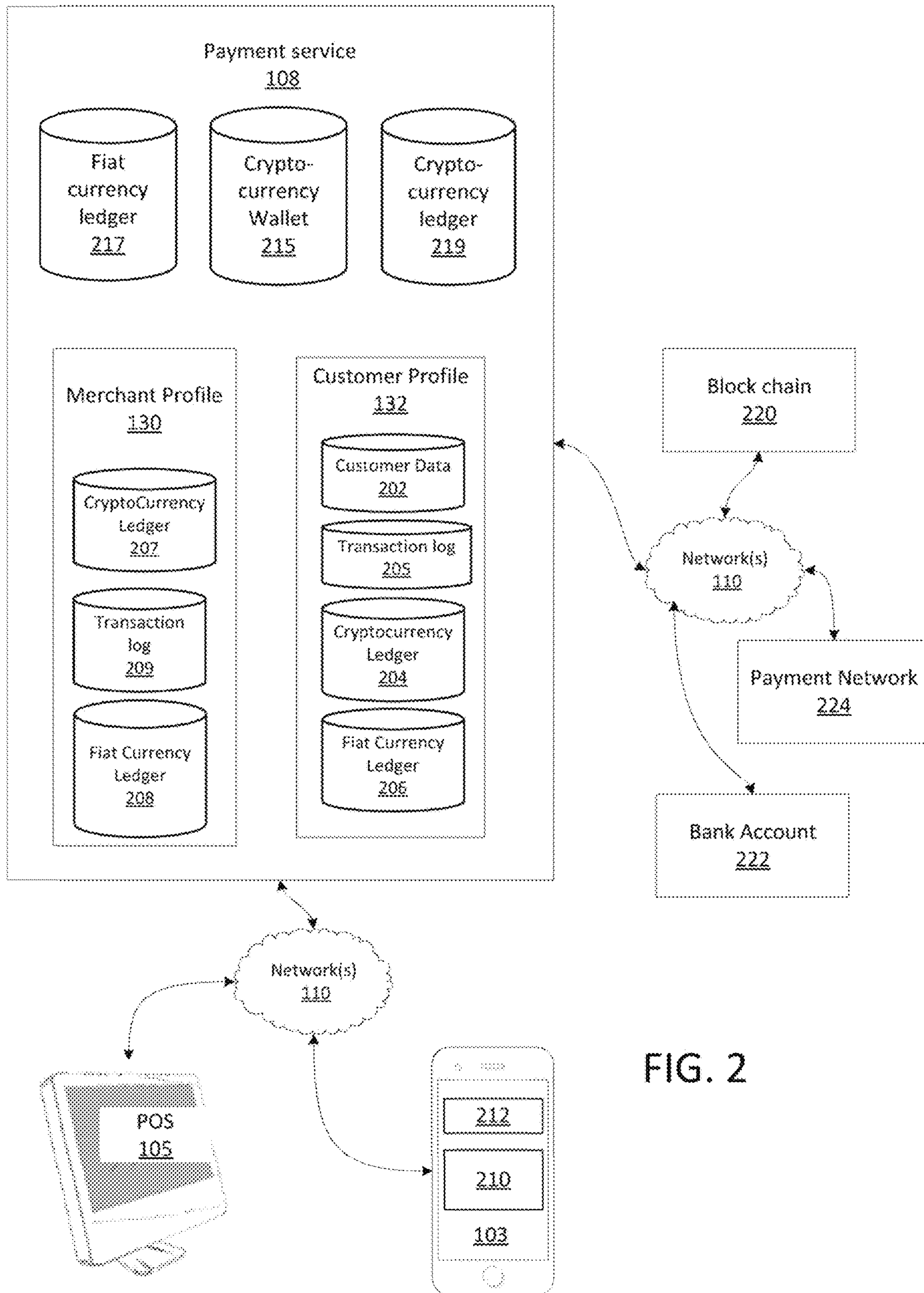
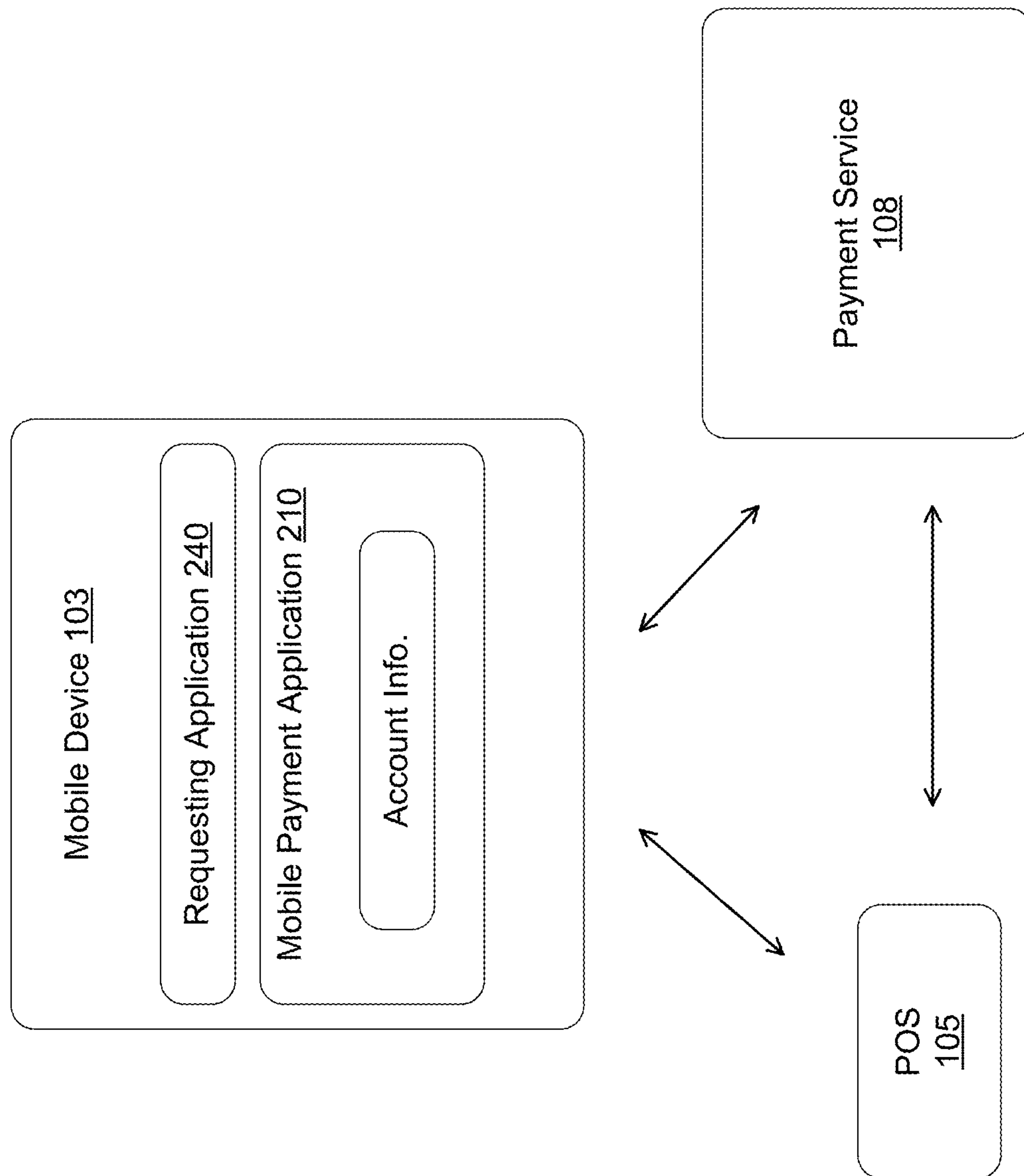


FIG. 2

FIG. 3



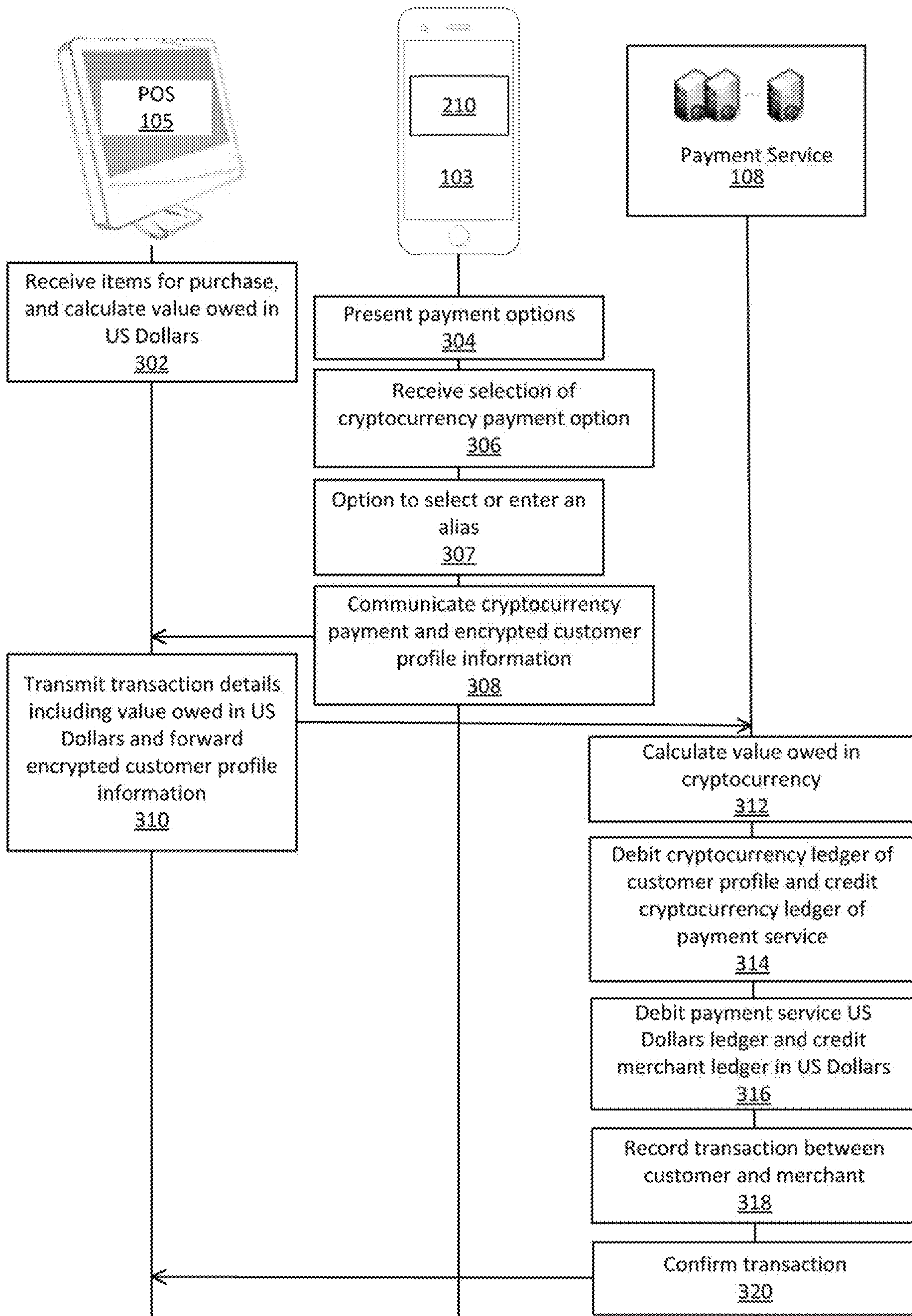


FIG. 4A

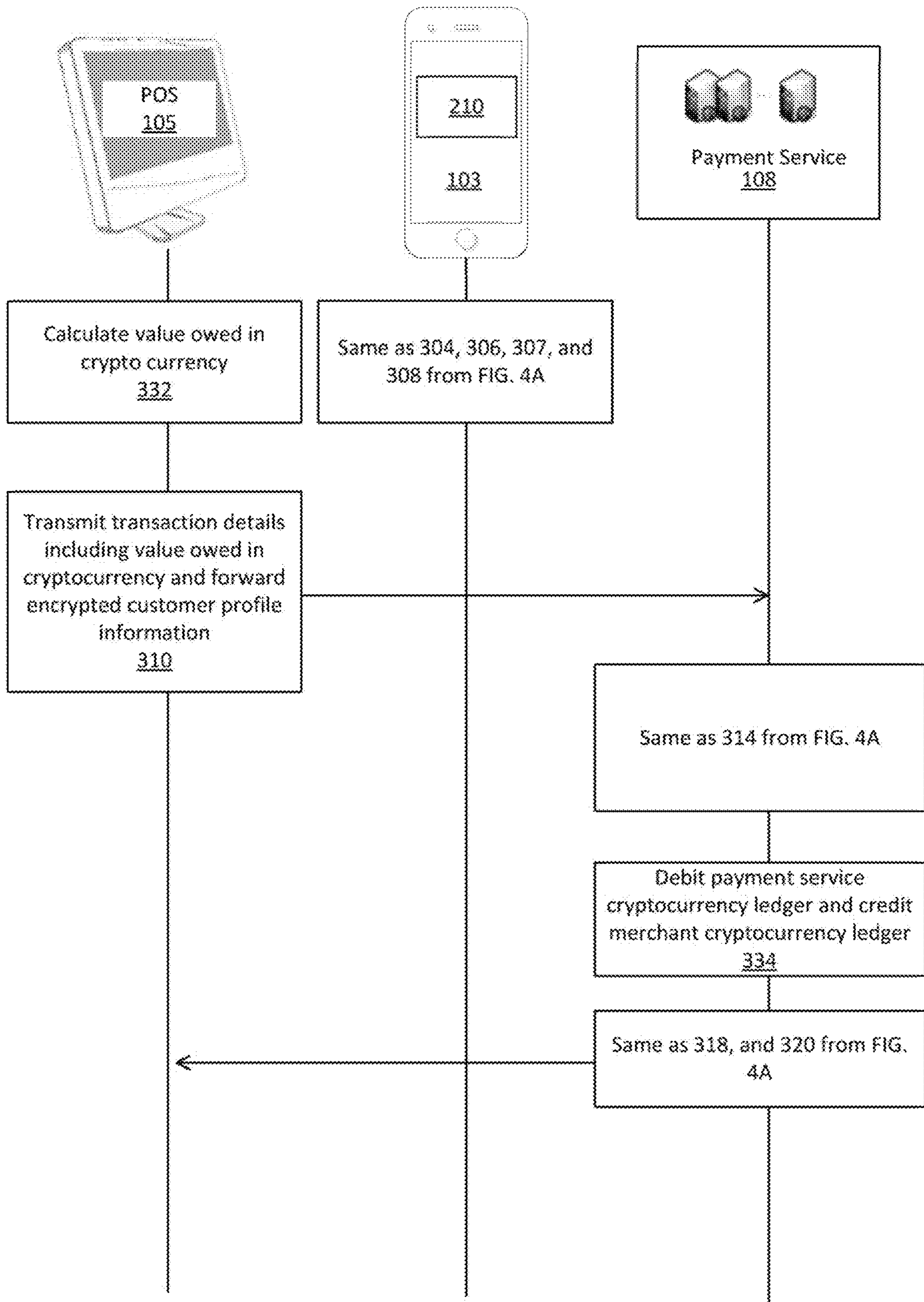


FIG. 4B

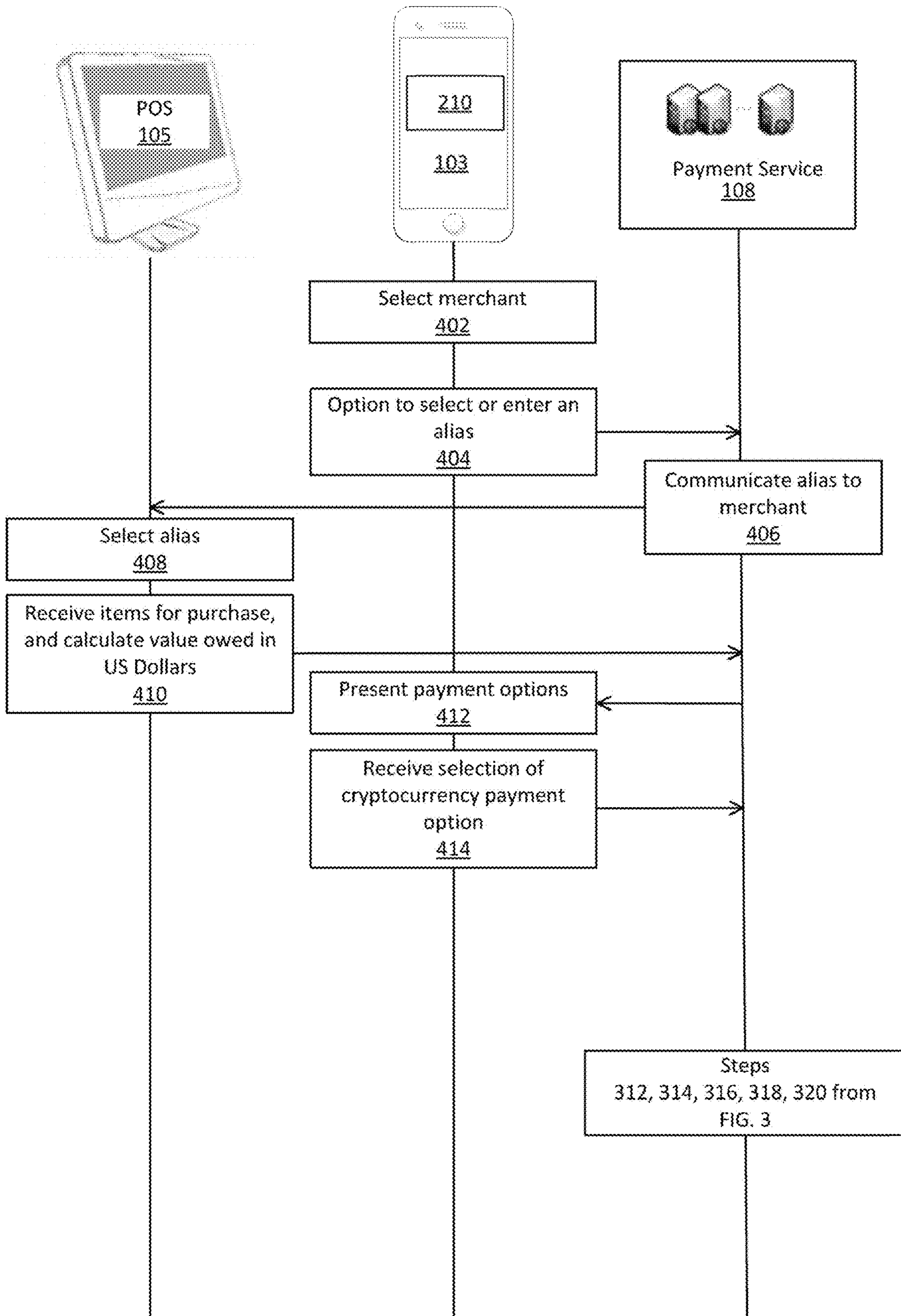


FIG. 5

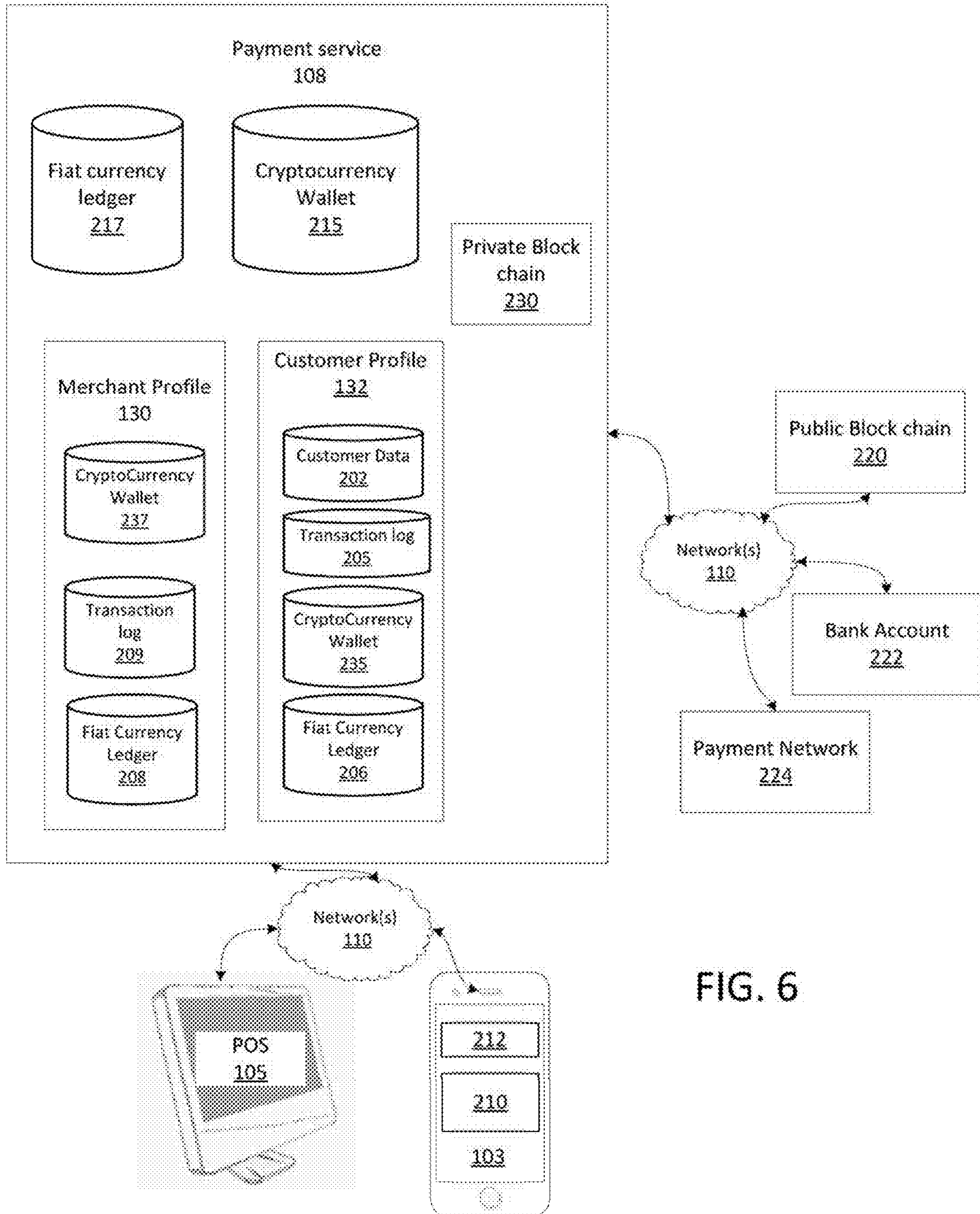


FIG. 6

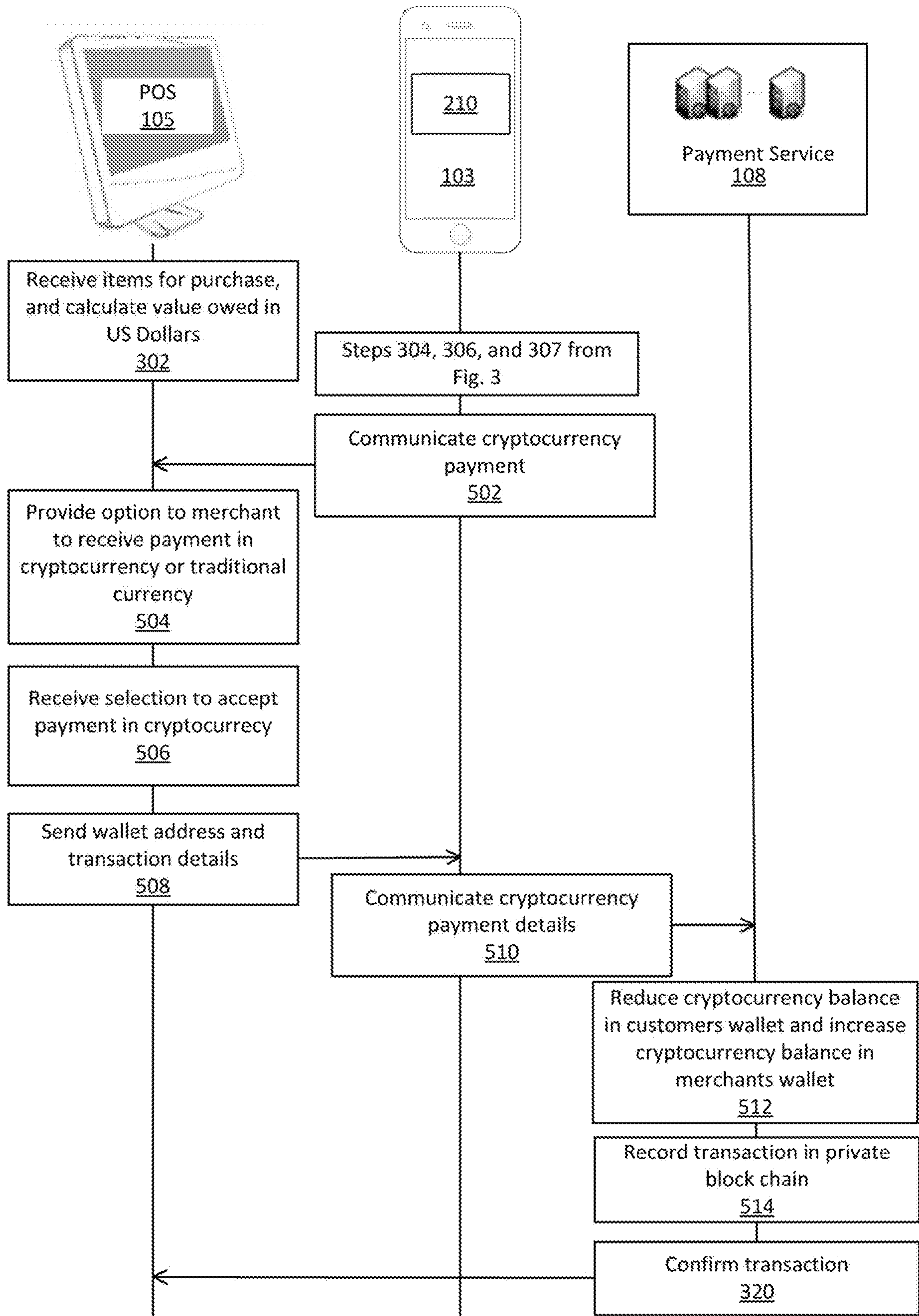


FIG. 7A

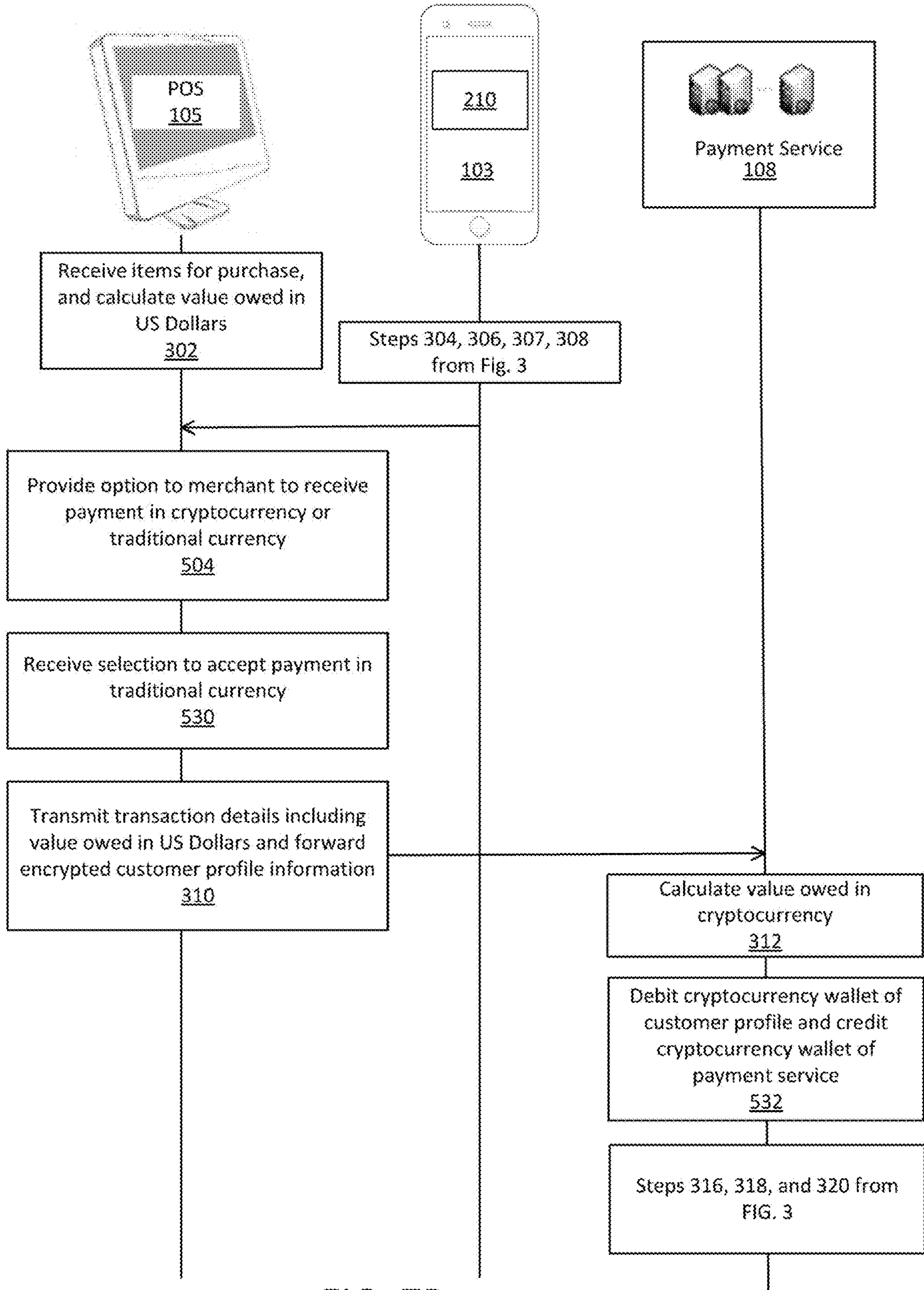


FIG. 7B

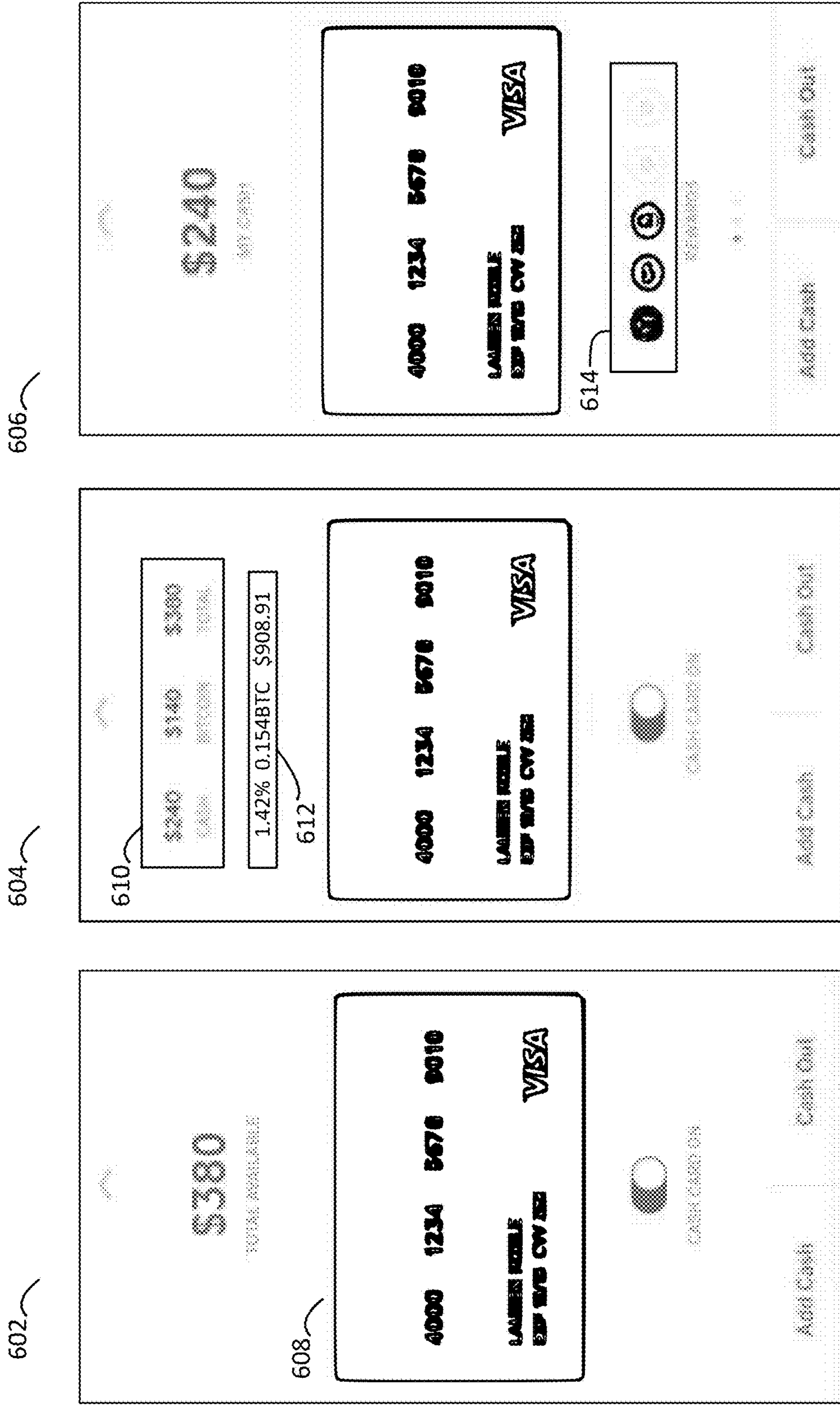
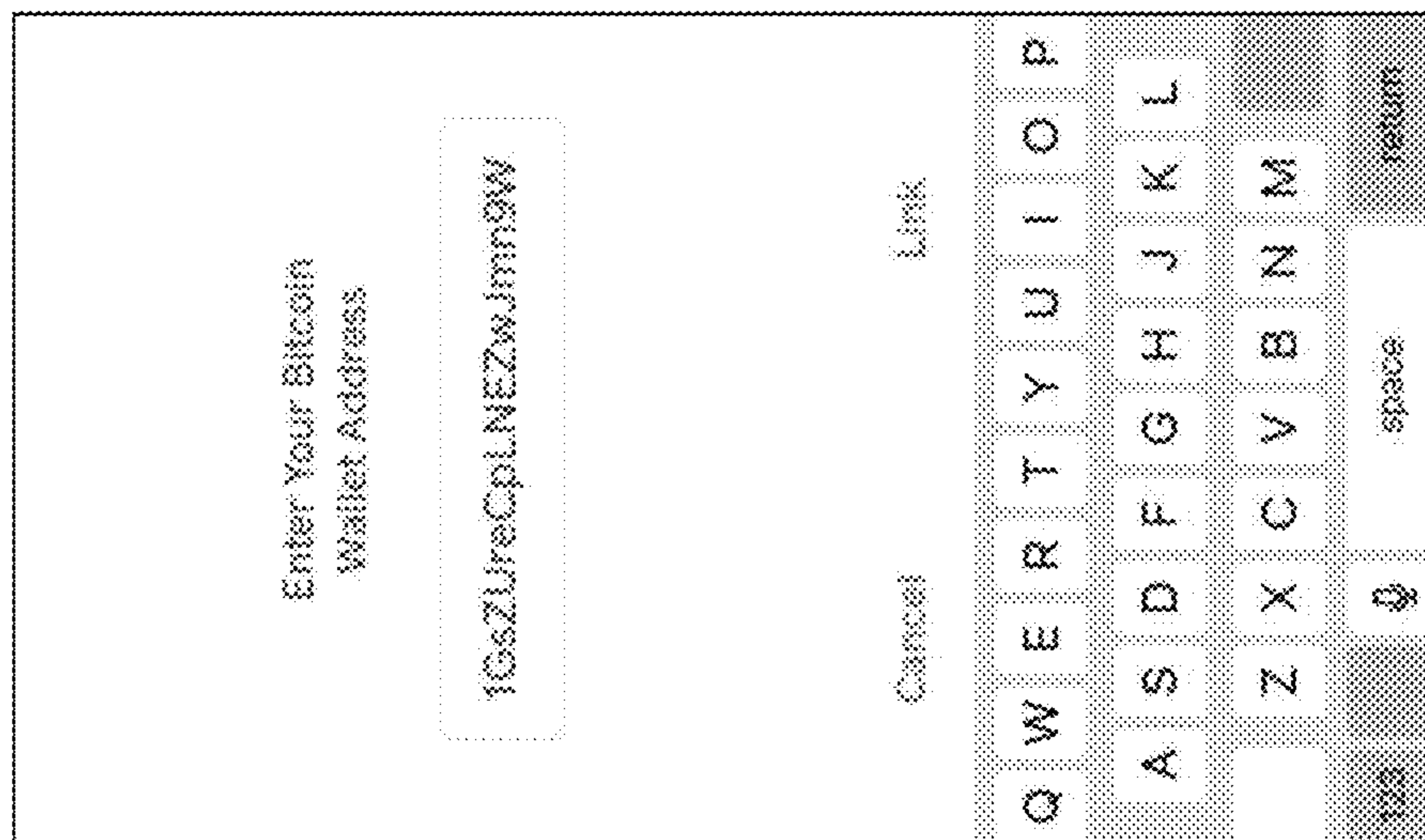
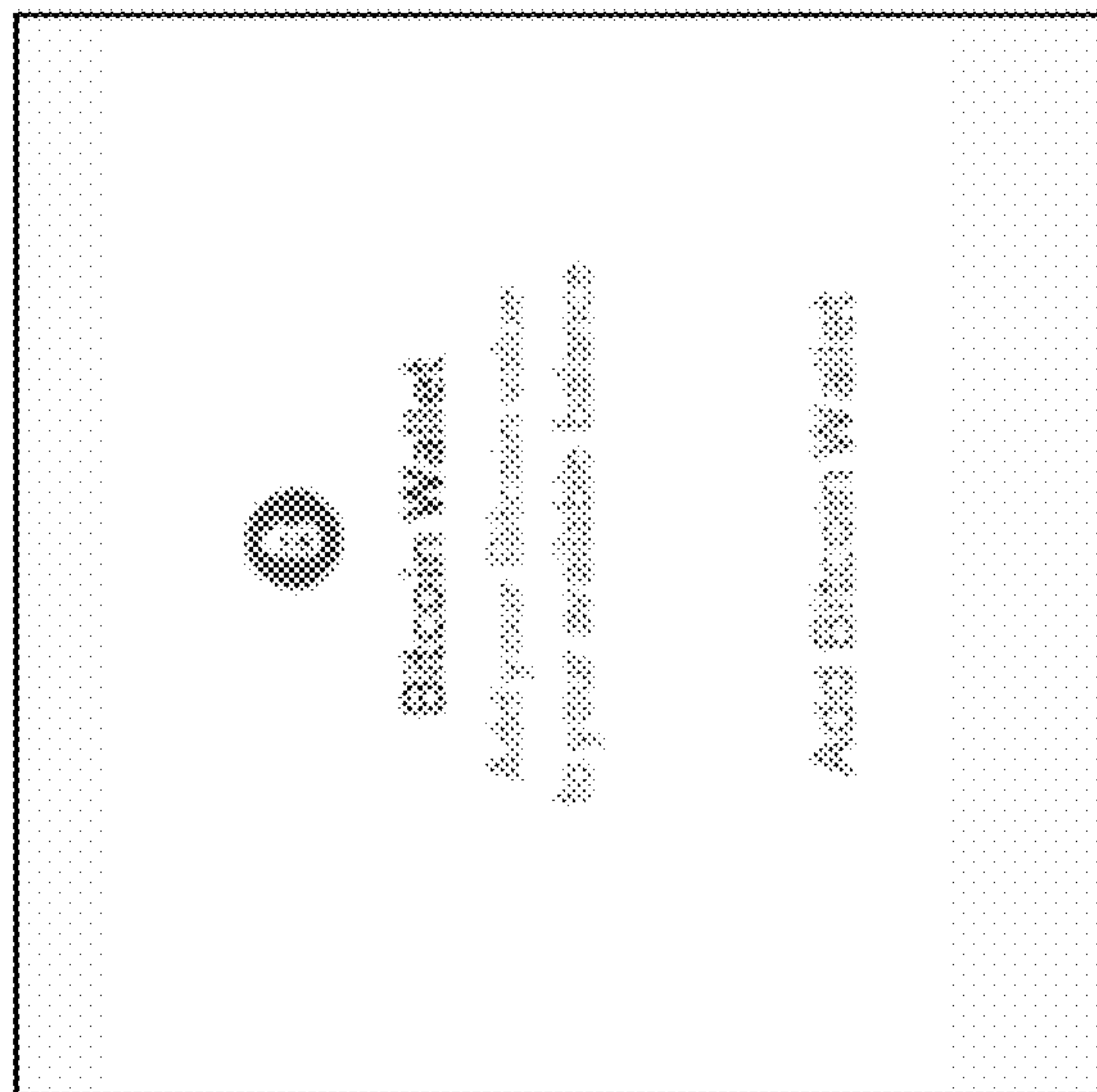


FIG. 8

624



622



620

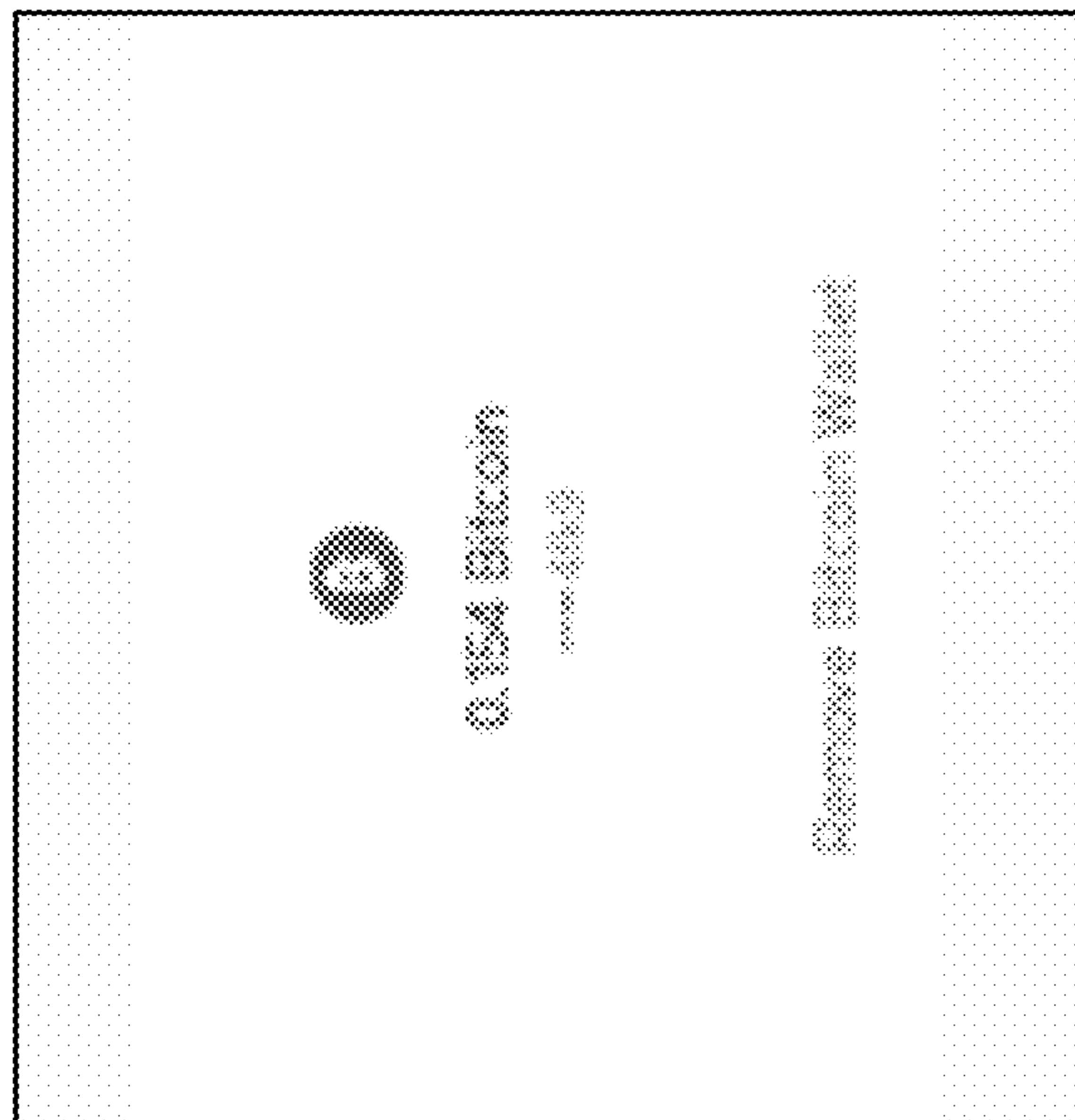


FIG. 9

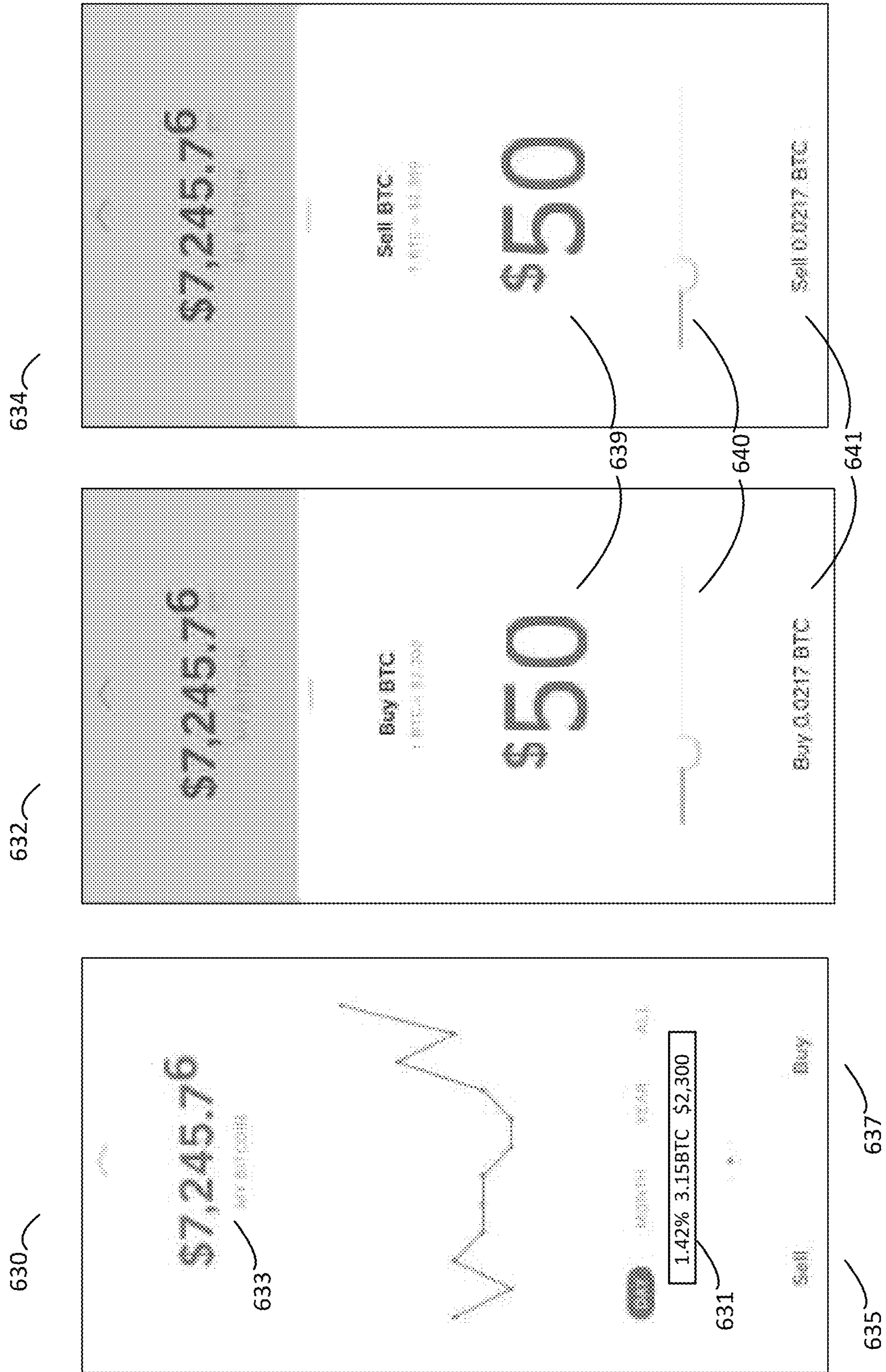


FIG. 10A

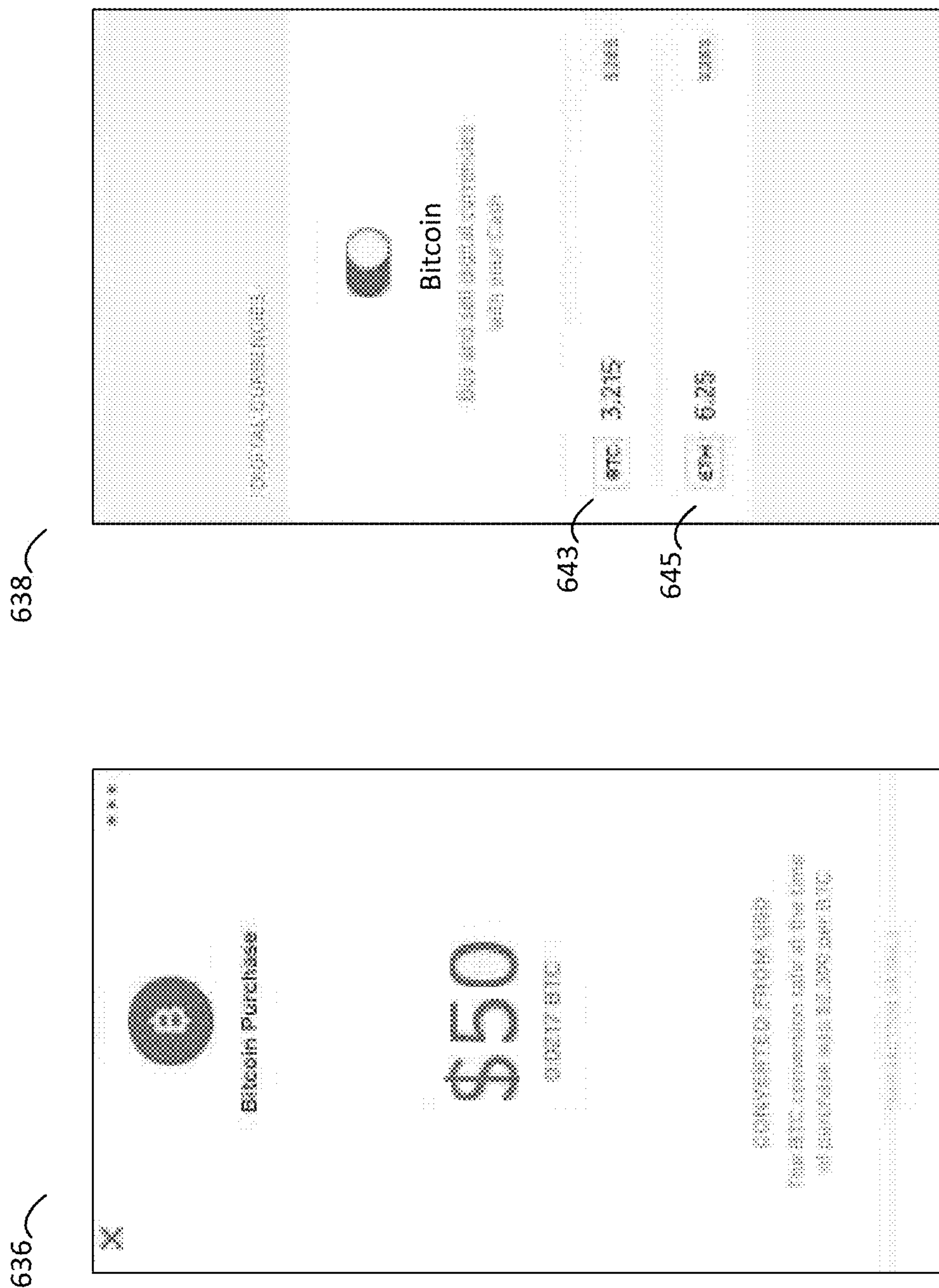


FIG. 10B

645 { Maximum Holdings of Bitcoin

\$10,000

647 { Default Account

Bitcoin

Fiat Currency

649 { Allow combined currency transactions?

The image shows a user interface for configuring a Bitcoin account. It consists of three main sections, each indicated by a reference numeral in a curly brace on the left. The first section, labeled 645, is titled 'Maximum Holdings of Bitcoin' and contains a rectangular input field with the text '\$10,000' inside. The second section, labeled 647, is titled 'Default Account' and contains two vertically stacked toggle switches. The top toggle is labeled 'Bitcoin' and is currently in the 'on' position (shaded). The bottom toggle is labeled 'Fiat Currency' and is currently in the 'off' position (unshaded). The third section, labeled 649, is titled 'Allow combined currency transactions?' and contains a single toggle switch that is currently in the 'on' position (shaded).

FIG. 10C

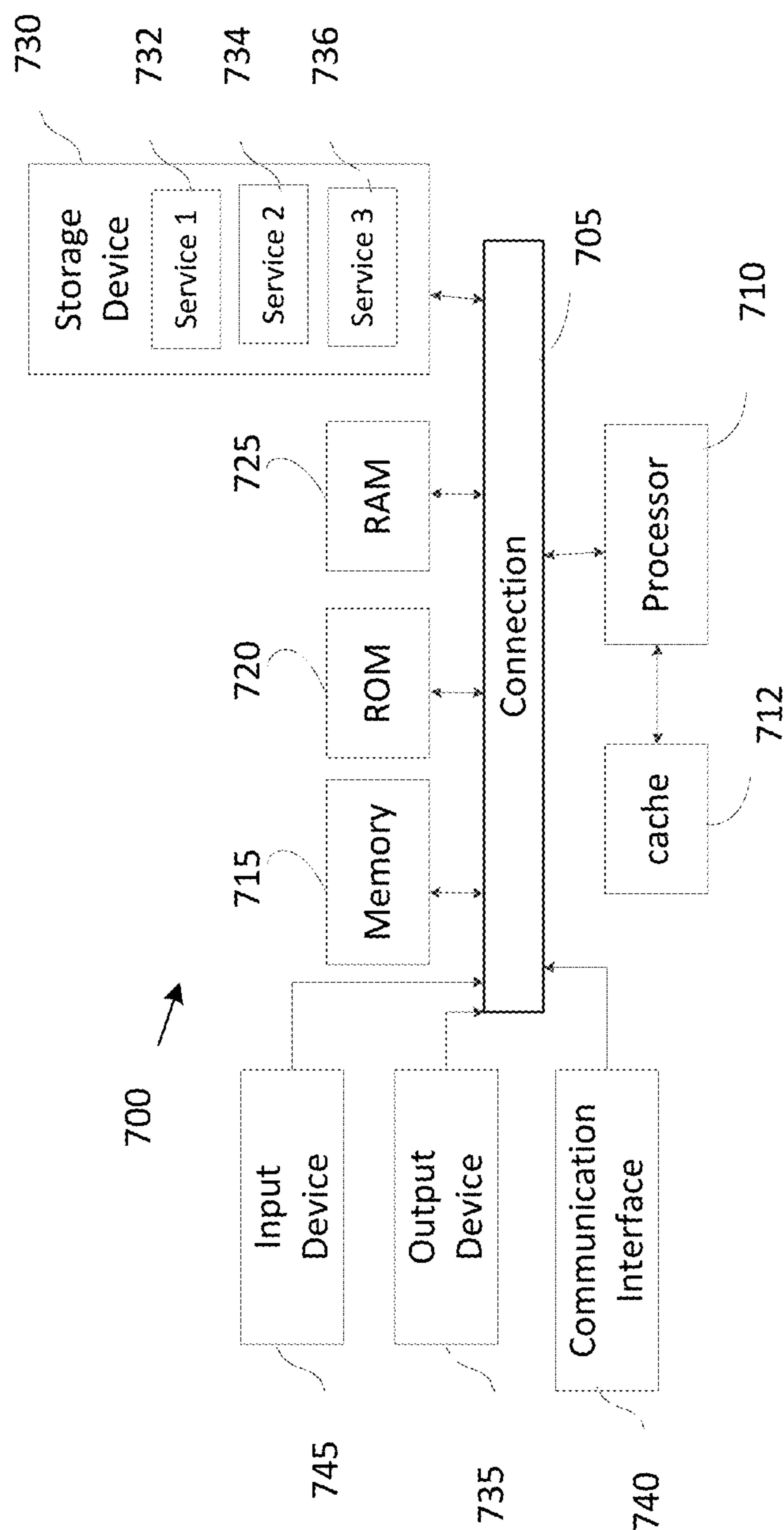


FIG. 11

CRYPTOCURRENCY PAYMENT NETWORK**CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/132,160, filed Sep. 14, 2018, which is a continuation under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/011,556, filed Jun. 18, 2018, which is a continuation under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/713,322, filed Sep. 22, 2017, which claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/537,395 filed on Jul. 26, 2017, all of which are expressly incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present technology pertains to technologies for accepting virtual currencies in a point of sale transaction.

BACKGROUND

Virtual currencies and especially cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin, ethereum (ether), litecoin, etc. have been increasing in popularity in recent years. Holders of bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies are not tied to any government, are decentralized, and allow direct transactions, while still maintaining the trust and stability of fiat currencies. Bitcoin in particular appears to be more than a passing fad and with billions in total value in distribution, bitcoin stores significant economic potential.

However, despite the popularity of cryptocurrencies to date, all cryptocurrencies face the same drawback in that they are not widely accepted. Presently, cryptocurrencies, like bitcoin, are not accepted by most retail merchants, or even by most online merchants. The lack of mass adoption of cryptocurrencies thus far may be attributed to a number of different factors. For one, cryptocurrencies are known to be associated with long transaction times. There is lots of research and development attempting to increase the speed of such transactions, but only with small improvements to date to such an extent that the processing time remains impractically large. For example, it is not practical for a coffee shop to sell a coffee in a transaction that could take hours before the transaction is confirmed by recording the transaction to the blockchain. A further deterrent to accepting cryptocurrencies by merchants is that cryptocurrencies are associated with anonymous identities. This feature of digital currency makes it susceptible to money laundering activities and exposes merchants to increased chances of transacting with criminals, which may put them in violation of state and federal laws. Hence, the security of transactions for merchants is currently poor. As well as these technical problems, there are business related issues to be overcome. For example, cryptocurrency exchange rates with fiat currencies can fluctuate widely, and this may be a risk that business owners don't want to take.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above-recited and other advantages and features of the present technology will become apparent by reference to specific implementations illustrated in the appended drawings. A person of ordinary skill in the art will understand that these drawings only show some examples of the present technology and would not limit the scope of the present

technology to these examples. Furthermore, the skilled artisan will appreciate the principles of the present technology as described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1A shows an example of a payment service network in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 1B shows an example of a payment service network in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 2 illustrates an example payment service in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 3 illustrates an example mobile device and payment application in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 4A illustrates an example method of paying a merchant using a virtual currency in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 4B illustrates an example method of paying a merchant using a virtual currency in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 5 illustrates an example method of paying a merchant using a virtual currency in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 6 illustrates an example payment service in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 7A illustrates an example method of paying a merchant using a virtual currency in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 7B illustrates an example method of paying a merchant using a virtual currency in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 8 illustrates example graphical user interfaces in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 9 illustrates example graphical user interfaces in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 10A and FIG. 10B and FIG. 10C illustrates example graphical user interfaces in accordance with some embodiments; and

FIG. 11 shows an example of a system for implementing certain aspects of the present technology.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Various examples of the present technology are discussed in detail below. While specific implementations are discussed, it should be understood that this is done for illustration purposes only. A person skilled in the relevant art will recognize that other components and configurations may be used without parting from the spirit and scope of the present technology.

The disclosed technology addresses the need in the art for a payment service capable of accepting a greater diversity of currencies including fiat currencies (US dollars, Euro, Rupee, etc.), and non-fiat currencies including virtual currencies including cryptocurrencies (bitcoin, ether, etc.), commercial paper (loans, contracts, forms, etc.), and securities (stocks, bonds, derivatives, etc.), than a traditional payment system in a transaction between a customer and a merchant, and specifically for a payment service to solve or ameliorate problems germane to transactions with such currencies. Specifically, the payment service described herein can facilitate real-time (or substantially real-time) transactions, allowing a customer to pay in any currency of their choice, while the merchant can receive payment in a currency of their choice. In some embodiments, the payment service can eliminate barriers to transactions common when using non-fiat currencies, while maintaining the benefits of transacting in those non-fiat currencies. For example, when

transacting with a virtual currency the payment service can eliminate or substantially reduce the risk of transactions with criminal parties, and avoid latency common in virtual currency transactions, while maintaining the anonymous benefits of virtual currency transactions.

Specifically, the present technology permits a first party to pay in any currency, while permitting the second party to be paid in any currency. In this way, the technology provides benefits that remove barriers to transactions that might inhibit international commerce, or commerce with certain types of currency.

Additionally, the present technology, through the presence of a trusted payment service, can increase trust in transactions taking place in multiple currencies.

Such increased trust can also be an important benefit of the present technology when a party to the transaction wishes to remain anonymous to another party in the transaction. Anonymity can reduce trust, and in some cases, transactions with anonymous parties can even be illegal. The present technology includes systems and method of overcoming such data security concerns, especially in cryptocurrency transactions wherein aliases are commonplace.

The present technology further overcomes latency disadvantages germane to cryptocurrency transactions. For example bitcoin transactions can take, on average, 10 minutes to be confirmed. This is far too long for many transactions. The present technology can process and approve a cryptocurrency transaction in near real time, i.e., in seconds. In some embodiments, cryptocurrency transaction approvals can be similar to the amount of time taken to approve a credit card transaction.

Throughout this description reference may be made toward specific currencies such as bitcoin or the United States dollar. Such references will be understood to be merely examples of other currencies of like character. For example, references to bitcoin should be understood to be interchangeable for any cryptocurrency, and particularly cryptocurrencies recorded on a public blockchain. References to the United States dollar should be understood to be interchangeable for any fiat currency managed by a central authority, such a country (United States, China, etc.), or regional body (European Union, etc.).

Some example implementations of the novel payment service (including servers and server software, merchant devices and software, and client devices and software) are described below with reference to the corresponding figures. However, implementations herein are not limited to the particular examples provided, and may be extended to other environments, other system architectures, other types of merchants, and so forth, as will be apparent to those of skill in the art in light of the disclosure herein.

FIG. 1A illustrates an example environment **100** that includes merchant **102** that conducts transactions with customer **104** (or “user **104**”) for items **106** offered by the merchant **102**. FIG. 1 also illustrates a payment service system **108** (also referred to as “payment service”), coupled to merchant point of sale (POS) device **105** and customer device **103** via a network **110**, to authorize payment instruments of customer **104**.

Customer **104** may engage in transactions with merchant **102** to obtain items **106**. Customer **104** may provide, as shown at **112**, cash or any other kind of payment instruments to merchant **102** along with requests for items offered by merchant **102**.

Merchant **102** may utilize POS device **105** for accepting payment from customers **104**. POS device **105** may comprise any sort of mobile or non-mobile devices that include

instances of a merchant application that executes on the devices. The merchant application may provide POS functionality to POS device **105** to enable merchant **102** (e.g., owners, employees, etc.) to accept payments from customers **104**. In some types of businesses, POS device **105** may correspond to a store or other place of business of the merchant, and thus, may be a fixed location that typically does not change on a day-to-day basis. In other types of businesses, however, the location of POS device **105** may change from time to time, such as in the case that a merchant operates a food truck, is a street vendor, is a cab driver, etc., or has an otherwise mobile business, e.g., in the case of a merchant who sells items at buyer’s homes, places of business, and so forth.

As used herein, a merchant may include any business engaged in the offering of goods or services for acquisition by customers. Actions attributed to a merchant may include actions performed by owners, employees, or other agents of the merchant, and thus no distinction is made herein unless specifically discussed. In addition, as used herein, a customer may include any entity that acquires goods or services from a merchant, such as by purchasing, renting, leasing, borrowing, licensing, or the like. Hereinafter, goods and/or services offered by merchants may be referred to as items, e.g. item **106**. Thus, a merchant and a customer may interact with each other to conduct a transaction in which the customer acquires item **106** from merchant **102**, and in return, customer **104** provides payment **112** to merchant **102**.

As used herein, a transaction may include a financial transaction for the acquisition of item(s) that is conducted between customer **104** and merchant **102**. For example, when paying for a transaction, customer **104** can provide the amount that is due to the merchant using cash or other payment instrument **112** (e.g., a debit card, a credit card, a stored-value or gift card, a check, through an electronic payment application on device **103** carried by the customer, or the like). The merchant can interact with POS device **105** to process the transactions, such as by inputting (e.g., manually, via a magnetic card reader, NRV reader, or an RFID reader, etc.) identifiers associated with payment instrument **112**. For example, a payment instrument of the customer may include a card having one or more magnetic strips for providing card and customer information when swiped in a card reader. In other examples, other types of payment instruments may be used, such as smart cards having a built-in memory chip that is read by the device when the card is “dipped” into the reader, such as chips that comply with the Europay, MasterCard, Visa (EMV) standard, i.e. EMV cards. In other examples, other types of payment instruments include cards or computing devices that communicate via radiofrequencies such as a radiofrequency identification tags, and near field communication devices, etc.

During the transaction, POS device **105** can determine transaction information describing the transaction, such as the identifier of the payment instrument, an amount of payment received from the customer, the item(s) acquired by the customer, a time, place and date of the transaction, a payment network **140** associated with the payment instrument, an issuing bank of the payment instrument, a name or user account of the customer, contact information of the customer, type of the currency, and so forth. POS device **105** can send the transaction information to payment service **108** over network **110**, either substantially contemporaneously with the conducting of the transaction (in the case of online transactions) or later when POS device **105** is in the online mode (in the case offline transactions).

In an offline transaction, POS device **105** may store one or more characteristics associated with the transaction (i.e., the transaction information), such as a cost of the transaction, a time of day at which the transaction occurred, a day of the week at which the transaction occurred, a location at which the transaction took place, an item that the customer obtained, an identity and/or contact information of the customer, and a payment instrument used in the transaction. After conducting an offline transaction with customer **104**, POS device **105** may provide the stored information (or some subset of it) to the payment service **108** over the network **110**. The network **110** may represent any one or more wired or wireless networks, such as a Wi-Fi network, a cellular network, or the like. In an online transaction, POS device **105** may send this information to payment service **108** over network **110** substantially contemporaneously with the transaction with the customer.

After merchant **102** receives the payment information from customer **104**, merchant **102** may send respective authorization requests, along with information regarding the respective transactions, to payment service **108**, as illustrated at **114**. Payment service **108** may include payment processing service **126**, merchant profiles **130**, and customer profiles **132**.

The payment processing service **126** may function to receive the information regarding a transaction from POS device **105** of merchant **102** and attempt to authorize the payment instrument used to conduct the transaction. Payment processing service **126** may then send an indication of whether the payment instrument has been approved or declined back to POS device **105**, as illustrated at **116**.

Generally, when a customer and a merchant enter into an electronic payment transaction, the transaction is processed by electronically transferring funds from a financial account associated with the customer to a financial account associated with the merchant. As such, the payment processing service **126** may communicate with one or more computing devices of a payment card network **140** (or “card payment network”), e.g., MasterCard®, VISA®, over network(s) **110** to conduct financial transactions electronically. Payment processing service **126** can also communicate with one or more computing devices of one or more banks, processing/acquiring services, or the like over the network **110**. For example, payment processing service **126** may communicate with an acquiring bank, and/or an issuing bank, and/or a bank maintaining customer accounts for electronic payments. Payment processing service **126** may also communicate with, or access customer and merchant accounts maintained by payment service **108**.

An acquiring bank may be a registered member of a card association (e.g., Visa®, MasterCard®), and may be part of a card payment network **140**. An issuing bank may issue credit cards to buyers, and may pay acquiring banks for purchases made by cardholders to which the issuing bank has issued a payment card. Accordingly, in some examples, the computing device(s) of an acquiring bank may be included in the card payment network and may communicate with the computing devices of a card-issuing bank to obtain payment. Further, in some examples, the customer may use a debit card instead of a credit card, in which case, the bank computing device(s) of a bank corresponding to the debit card may receive communications regarding a transaction in which the customer is participating. Additionally, there may be computing devices of other financial institutions involved in some types of transactions or in alternative system architectures, and thus, the foregoing are merely several examples for discussion purposes.

In transactions involving cryptocurrency, payment service **108** can communicate over network(s) **110** with cryptocurrency network **145**. Such networks can include for example, the Bitcoin network, the Ethereum network, etc. Cryptocurrency networks are commonly associated with a network of parties that cryptographically verify and validate transactions and record transactions on copies of a distributed ledger commonly called the blockchain. Once a transaction has been validated, cryptocurrency network can approve the transaction by writing the transaction to the blockchain. The time for such processes to complete can be impractically long for many applications.

While FIG. **1** illustrates merchants **102** sending the transaction data directly to the payment service **108** as part of the request to authorize the payment instrument, in some instances other entities (e.g., banks associated with the merchants or with customer payment instruments) may provide transaction data, such as part of a batched, periodic process.

While customer profiles **132** may store indications of user preferences, merchant profiles **130** may store information associated with respective ones of the merchants **102**. For instance, the merchant profiles **130** may indicate a class of items offered by respective merchants (e.g., coffee items, collectibles, apparel, etc.), a type of business of the merchant (e.g., restaurant, coffee shop, retail store, etc.), a geographical location of the merchant, and the like.

In some instances, a computing device associated with the merchant (e.g., POS device **105**, servers of the merchant, etc.) determines when the customer visits physical premises or a digital presence of the merchant. For instance, the device **103** of the customer **104** may include an application (e.g., an application provided by payment service **108**) that communicates with POS device **105** of merchant **102** via near-field communication methods (e.g., Bluetooth, etc.). Therefore, when the customer visits the physical premises of merchant **102**, for example, POS device **105** may detect the presence of customer device **103**. The POS device may accordingly determine that the customer is present. In another example, one or both of POS device **105** and customer device **103** may share its location (e.g., GPS coordinates) to a common service for determining when the devices are located within a threshold proximity of one another, and for mediating a transaction between customer device **103** and POS device **105**.

In another example, customer **104** may utilize customer device **103** to “check in” at the merchant location, and POS device **105** may receive an indication of this check in. When the customer visits a digital presence of merchant **102** (e.g., a website, etc.), customer **104** may log in or otherwise provide information (e.g., a cookie on the device **103**) from which the merchant determines that the customer is at the merchant. Of course, while a few examples are listed, it is to be appreciated that the merchant and/or payment service **108** may determine when the customer is present at the merchant in any other number of ways. In each instance, after payment service **108** receives an indication that customer **104** is located at merchant **102**, the payment service **108** may determine whether to send one or more previously expressed item preferences of the customer to the merchant.

In addition, customer **104** may desire to receive an instance of a payments application, such as a mobile wallet application, from the payment service **108**. FIG. **1** illustrates, at **118**, that the customer **104** may send payment-application requests to payment service **108**. In response, at **120**, payment service **108** may provide instances of the application back to customer device **103**. In addition, payment service

108 may map an identification of the instance of the application to the customer profile.

According to an implementation of the present subject matter, the customers and merchants can send and receive payments in virtual currencies via the payment service for purchase of items or a selected set of items. In another implementation, the customers send payments in virtual currencies via the payment service, while the payment service converts a first virtual currency into another virtual currency or a fiat currency of merchant's choice.

FIG. 1B illustrates another embodiment of example environment **100** except that in FIG. 1B a transaction is between a first user **150** operating device **152**, and a second user **154** operating device **156**. Devices **152** and **156** can be a computing device with an application provided by payment service **108** executing thereon. In some embodiments, the application can be point of sale application. In some embodiments, the application can be a mobile wallet application. In some embodiments the application can be an application provided by a third party capable of accessing at least one payment account.

FIG. 1B illustrates the broader concept that the present technology contemplates that currency can be sent from any party of any character (merchant, user, bank, etc.) to any other party of any character using the innovations described herein.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example system architecture that allows customer **104** to pay with a virtual currency, especially a cryptocurrency that utilizes a blockchain to record transactions. FIG. 2 is designed to overcome at least the above identified challenges common in payment transactions involving virtual currencies.

As introduced with respect to FIG. 1, payment service **108** can store customer profile **132**. Customer profile **132** can include customer data **202** which can include customer identifying information (name, contact information, etc.), records of past transactions **205** involving payment service **108** by customer **104**, information regarding linked accounts (credit card information, bank account information, etc.), information regarding services utilized by customer profile **132** (e.g., the account utilizes a mobile wallet application **210** provided by payment service **108**, etc.).

In addition to customer data **202**, customer profile **132** can also include a ledger for any accounts managed by payment service **108** on behalf of customer **104**. It will be appreciated that customers having accounts managed by the payment service is an aspect of the technology that enables the technical advantages of increased processing speed and improved security. As illustrated in FIG. 2, customer profile **132** includes customer cryptocurrency ledger **204**, and a customer fiat currency ledger **206** indicating that customer **104** utilizes payment service **108** to manage accounts a cryptocurrency (such as bitcoin), and a fiat currency (such as US dollars), respectively. In some embodiments customer profile **132** for customer **104** can include ledgers for more or less accounts. It will be appreciated that in some embodiments the ledgers are logical ledgers, and the actual data can be represented in a single database.

Each account ledger (**204**, **206**) can reflect a positive balance when customer **104** funds the accounts. An account can be funded by transferring currency in the form associated with the account from an external account (e.g., transferring a value of cryptocurrency to payment service and the value is credited as a balance in cryptocurrency ledger **204**), or by purchasing currency in the form associated with the account from the payment service using currency in a different form (e.g., buying a value of cryptocurrency from

payment service **108** using a value of fiat currency reflected in fiat currency ledger **206**, and crediting the value of cryptocurrency in cryptocurrency ledger **204**), or by conducting a transaction with another user (customer or merchant) of the payment service wherein the account receives incoming currency. When an account is funded by transferring cryptocurrency from an external account, this will be when an update to the public blockchain is carried out. Importantly, this update of the public blockchain need not take place at a time critical moment, such as when a transaction is being processed by a merchant in store. In some embodiments customer profile **132** can include preferences for maintaining balances in cryptocurrency. In such embodiments, payment service **108** can automatically debit fiat currency ledger **206** to increase cryptocurrency ledger **204**, or a payment card associated with customer profile whenever cryptocurrency balances fall below a stated level. Conversely, in some embodiments, payment service can automatically credit fiat currency ledger **206** to decrease cryptocurrency ledger **204** whenever cryptocurrency balances rise above a stated level. In some embodiments, automatic transactions can be further defined by an exchange rate between the cryptocurrency and the fiat currency such that transactions to buy or sell cryptocurrency can occur when exchange rates are favorable.

With specific reference to funding a cryptocurrency account, customer **104** may have a balance of cryptocurrency stored in third party digital wallet **212** on customer **104**'s computing device **103** unrelated to payment service **108** and customer **104** can transfer all or a portion of the balance of the cryptocurrency stored in third party digital wallet **212** to payment service **108** as is well known to those of skill in the art. Such a transaction requires customer **104** to transfer an amount of the virtual currency in a message signed by customer **104**'s private key to an address provided by payment service **108**. FIG. 9 illustrates a user interface screen **624** showing a user entering a third party digital wallet **212** address associated with the balance of cryptocurrency they would like to transfer into payment service **108**. The transaction is sent to miners to bundle the transaction into a block of transactions and to verify the authenticity of the transactions in the block. Once a miner has verified the block, the block is written to a public, distributed blockchain **220** where payment service **108** can then verify that the transaction has been confirmed and can credit customer's cryptocurrency ledger **204** with the transferred amount.

In some embodiments, payment service **108** can individually acquire cryptocurrency from a third party source. Payment service **108** cryptocurrency wallet **215** can be associated with many different addresses, and can vary addresses used to acquire cryptocurrency so that its holdings are represented under a variety of addresses on blockchain **220**. When payment service **108** has its own holdings of cryptocurrency, customers, such as customer **104**, can acquire cryptocurrency directly from payment service **108**. In some embodiments, payment service can include logic for buying and selling cryptocurrency in order to maintain a desired level of cryptocurrency. The desired level can be based on a volume of transactions over a period, balances of collective customer profiles cryptocurrency ledgers, exchange rates, or trends in changing of exchange rates such that the cryptocurrency is trending towards gaining or losing value with respect to the fiat currency. In all of these scenarios, the buying and selling of cryptocurrency, and therefore the

associated updating of the public ledger is separate from any customer—merchant transaction, and therefore not necessarily time-sensitive.

While payment service **108** has credited customer **104**'s cryptocurrency ledger **204**, the transferred cryptocurrency (data with address provided for receipt of transaction and a balance of cryptocurrency transferred in transaction) is stored in payment service **108**'s cryptocurrency wallet **215**. Additionally, while payment service **108** recognizes that customer **104** retains the value of the transferred cryptocurrency through crediting customer **104**'s cryptocurrency ledger **204**, any person that inspects blockchain **220** will see the cryptocurrency as having been transferred to payment service **108**. In some embodiments, payment service **108**'s cryptocurrency wallet **215** can be associated with many different addresses. In such embodiments any person that inspects blockchain **220** may not easily associate all cryptocurrency stored in cryptocurrency wallet **215** as belonging to the same entity. It is this presence of a private ledger that is used for real-time transactions and maintained by the payment service **108**, combined with updates to the public ledger at other times, that allows for extremely fast transactions using cryptocurrency to be achieved.

As addressed above, in some embodiments customer **104** can also have other accounts maintained by payment service **108**. For example customer **104** can also have an account in US dollars. Such account can be funded by transferring money from bank account **222** at a third party bank to an account maintained at payment service **108** as is conventionally known. The transferred money will be reflected in fiat currency ledger **206**.

Customer **104**'s fiat currency ledger **206** or cryptocurrency ledger **204** can be credited when conducting a transaction with another user (customer or merchant) of the payment service wherein the account receives incoming currency.

Additionally, customer **104** may also have one or more external payment cards registered with payment service **108** and recorded in customer data **202**. Unlike cryptocurrency accounts and fiat currency accounts recorded in cryptocurrency ledger **204** and fiat currency ledger **206** respectively, external payment card accounts are not accounts managed by payment service **108**. Instead, an appropriate external payment network **224** processes transactions conducted with payment cards.

Additionally, customer **104** may also have one or more internal payment cards registered with payment service **108**. Internal payment cards can be linked to all accounts associated with customer profile **132**. In some embodiments, options with respect to internal payment cards can be adjusted and managed using application **210**. For example, when customer profile **132** includes multiple payment accounts (e.g., cryptocurrency and fiat currency), application **210** can set one of those accounts to be the default account for debits or credits when using an internal payment card.

Customer **104** can access and monitor customer profile **132** including payment cards registered with payment service **108**, cryptocurrency ledger **204**, and fiat currency ledger **206** through application **210**. Application **210** can be a customer facing application provided by payment service **108**, or that is configured to access customer profile **132** through use of one or more APIs provided by payment service.

In some embodiments, application **210** can provide digital wallet functionality including storing payment methods and

permitting electronic payments by customer device **103** at the instruction of application **210**.

FIG. **3** illustrates an example mobile device **103** and payment application **210**. In some embodiments, a mobile payment application **210** runs on the customer **104**'s mobile device **103**. Mobile device **103** can also include other e-commerce applications (“requesting applications”) **240** that are associated with one or more merchant systems and can be used by the customer to purchase products or services. The requesting applications **240** can also be websites, forums, URLs, application program interfaces (APIs), or any source website or application that either hosts a description of the product or service and/or provides an option to buy the product or service, irrespective of whether it is directly connected to the merchant POS device **105**. The mobile payment application **210** can also be a website provided by payment service **108**, or any source website or application that provides a portal to send and accept payments for transactions using payment service **108**. The requesting application **240** and the mobile payment application **210** can be accessed through a web browser (e.g., Chrome® or Safari®) on the mobile device **103**, in one example. In another example, the requesting application **240** and the mobile payment application **210** can be software applications downloadable via an application store (e.g., Google Play Store, etc.). Once accessed or registered into the applications **240** and **210**, the web browser or application remembers the credentials for subsequent customer visits (for example, through web browser authentication, web cookies, web history, etc.) allowing the customer to access the application without logging-in into an account. The description herein is with reference to the mobile payment application **210** as an installed application; however it will be understood that the mobile payment application as an authenticated or unauthenticated application on a web browser is within the meaning of the term.

The mobile payment application **210** can include an electronic wallet application, money transfer application (e.g., application for sending and receiving money via email or phone), or any other application having an account identifier that is linked to one or more payment cards and/or bank accounts and can be used by the owner of the mobile device to initiate transactions. Such transactions can include traditional purchase transactions between customers and merchants or service providers, person-to-person transactions and the like.

In some embodiments, mobile payment application **210** can be used to manage internal payment cards (i.e., payment cards issued by payment service **108** to users having a customer profile **132**). In some embodiments, options with respect to internal payment cards can be adjusted and managed using application **210**. For example, when customer profile **132** includes multiple payment accounts (e.g., cryptocurrency and fiat currency) application **210** can set one of those accounts to be the default account for debits or credits when using an internal payment card as illustrated in FIG. **10C**.

Collectively, all tools for offering payment are herein referred to as payment instruments. For example payment instruments can refer to mobile device **103** running mobile payment application **210**, can refer to internal payment cards, external payment cards, etc. The use of the term payment instrument does not imply a mechanism of use. For example mobile device **103** may be utilized via NFC communications, or via use of software on mobile device **103** to send messages through web forms, applications, APIs, or messaging applications. As an additional example, payment

cards, whether internal or external, can be presented to a merchant to be read, or a card number can be entered into a terminal under the control of the merchant or under the control of the customer. In some embodiments, a payment instrument can include multiple payment instruments, for example, such as when utilizing mobile device **103** to enter a payment card number. Throughout this description, specific payment instruments may be discussed, however, the specific payment instrument should not be considered limiting, and persons of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate instances in which a payment instrument such as a payment card can be substituted for another payment instrument such as a mobile device, and vice versa.

FIG. 4 illustrates an example method of using application **210** to pay merchant **102** at its POS device **105**. The point of sale transaction can be initiated by customer **104** interacting with a merchant **102** directly, by customer **104** using customer device **103** to remotely start a tab with merchant **102** through communication with payment service **108**, by customer **104** interacting directly with POS device **105**, or by another other known mechanism. Regardless of the mechanism of initiating the point of sale transaction, POS device **105** can receive (302) an identification of items for purchase and can calculate or receive a value owed in any monetary currency selected by the merchant—in this example US Dollars.

Merchant **102** or POS device **105** can prompt customer **104** to make payment for the items in the amount of the value owed. Customer **104** can operate payment application **210** on customer device **103**, which presents (304) payment options. Payment application **210** can receive a selection (306) by customer **104** of a cryptocurrency as the payment option.

In some embodiments, payment application **210** can also provide an option to select (307) an alias from a list of previously used aliases or to provide an alias to be used in conducting the transaction. In some embodiments, the alias can be a machine-readable code, such as a QR code, that can be used to identify the customer.

In some embodiments, the alias is registered as part of customer profile **132** such that the customer profile can be identified from the alias, or the alias in combination with another item of information such as a customer device-identifying attribute. In some embodiments, the alias can be conceived and used for the first time in a given transaction. In some embodiments, an alias can be reused for a specific merchant, unless the customer selects to provide a new alias to that merchant.

In some embodiments, the alias can be sent in the clear, meaning, not encrypted, so that the merchant can utilize the alias as a mechanism to identify the transaction or the customer. However, any account information, or other customer identifying information would be encrypted so as to not be provided to the merchant and protect the anonymity of the user.

Payment application **210** can instruct customer device **103** hardware to communicate (308) information declaring that customer **104** would like to pay utilizing cryptocurrency, customer **104** alias, and encrypted customer profile information. The encrypted customer profile information can include at least some data useable by payment service **108** to identify customer profile **132**. In some embodiments, this data can include a user name and password. In some embodiments, this data can include an account number and a PIN (or other verification of identity). In some embodiments, verification of identity can be performed by customer device **103** through biometric authentication or other means,

and confirmation of identity through a password or PIN does not need to be passed to the server. In some embodiments, payment service can identify customer profile **132** through use of a registered alias, perhaps in combination with other information.

Importantly, any information that can be used to identify customer **104** should be encrypted and not shared with merchant **102** unless it is an alias. If customer **104** wishes their identity to be known to merchant **102**, customer **104** can provide their actual name as their alias (307). In this way, customer **104** can take advantage of the anonymity that is common in cryptocurrency transactions. At the same time, merchants can have confidence that they are transacting with a legitimate party since they can trust that payment service **108** has sufficiently vetted and identified the customer.

POS device **105** can receive the declaration of payment by cryptocurrency along with the other data described above, but merchant **102**, may not wish to receive payment in cryptocurrency. Merchant profile **130** might not be associated with a cryptocurrency account, or even if the merchant does have a cryptocurrency account within payment service **108**, merchant profile might indicate that it wants all POS transactions conducted in US dollars, and would like deposits into merchant fiat currency ledger **208**.

In some embodiments, rather than using mobile device **103** to provide payment information, customer can present an internal payment card linked to a cryptocurrency account. Point of sale device **105** can utilize the card information to communicate with payment service **108** to learn that the customer desires to pay using cryptocurrency.

In some embodiments, rather than mobile device **103** communicating directly with POS device **105** via NFC, Bluetooth, or Local Area Network, mobile device can send a message to POS device over a Wide Area Network or through an intermediary. Such message can take any form, including a text message that identifies the customer via an alias, and declares a desire to pay using cryptocurrency.

The merchant can choose which currency they would like to receive deposits in. The merchant POS **105** user interface can provide the merchant options: 1) auto-convert the cryptocurrency to USD or 2) invest in the cryptocurrency. If the second option is chosen and the merchant does not have a cryptocurrency wallet, payment service **108** will auto-create cryptocurrency ledger **207** for the merchant. In some embodiments, this user interface can be bypassed when merchant **130** specifies that merchant **102** is not interested in receiving virtual currency. In some embodiments, this user interface can be bypassed when a tag (described below) associated with the transaction specifies rules for the transaction.

In the embodiments illustrated in FIG. 4A and FIG. 5 merchant **102** has selected to auto-convert the cryptocurrency to US dollars. Accordingly, merchant **102**'s POS device **105** transmits (310) transaction details including the value owed by customer **104** in US dollars, along with the information received from client device **103** (at step 308), to payment service **108**.

Payment service **108** receives the transaction details and encrypted cryptocurrency payment information, and calculates (312) a value in cryptocurrency using an exchange rate between the cryptocurrency and the fiat currency (US Dollars in this example) sufficient to cover the value owed to merchant **102**. In some embodiments, payment service **108** can also add a transaction fee on top of the transaction to be paid to payment service **108**.

Payment service can then debit cryptocurrency ledger **204** for the value calculated at step **312** and credit payment service **108**'s cryptocurrency ledger **219** with the same value.

Since this transaction is an inter-network transaction (within payment service **108**) the transaction does not need to be transmitted to blockchain **220**. Blockchain **220** continues to reflect that payment service **108** is the holder of the cryptocurrency, and this remains true. Only the obligations between payment service **108** and customer **104** have changed. Since the transaction does not need to be recorded on blockchain **220** the transaction can be completed immediately without waiting on confirmation of the transaction from blockchain **220**. Transaction processing speed is therefore increased. Furthermore, by only updating the blockchain **220** when cryptocurrency is bought or sold outside of the payment service **108**, the amount of data transmitted to and from the blockchain **220** is reduced, therefore increasing the available bandwidth of the system(s) managing the public ledger. In addition, as cryptocurrency transactions increase in number, the processing demands on the public ledger need not increase proportionally as the bulk of the transactions are in fact carried out within the payment service **108**.

Additionally, the present transaction is actually more anonymous than a normal transaction on blockchain **220** since in a normal blockchain transaction it is at least possible to follow transactions flowing from one address to another. It is true that the identity of the user can be anonymous on blockchain **220**, but it is possible to track the flow of the cryptocurrency. However, the present technology both keeps the identity of the customer anonymous to those that the customer transacts with, but it is also not possible to track the flow of the cryptocurrency by public parties.

In addition to debiting customer **104**'s cryptocurrency ledger **204**, payment service **108** also debits (314) its own cash ledger (in US Dollars) and in turn credits merchant **102**'s fiat currency ledger **108** with the value owed. In some embodiments, payment service **108** may take a transaction fee out of the value owed.

While payment service **108** ledgers (cash ledger **217**, cryptocurrency ledger **219**) reflect two different transactions—one with customer **104** and one with merchant **102**—from the perspective of customer **104** and merchant **102** only one transaction has taken place. Accordingly, payment service **108** can record (318) the transaction between customer **104** and merchant **102** in merchant and customer transaction log **205**, and in merchant transaction log **209**. The transaction as recorded in at least the merchant transaction log **209** only identifies customer **104** by their alias.

Payment service **108** can then send a transaction confirmation to POS device **105**.

While some transactions described herein occur in multiple parts (e.g., transaction between customer and merchant can be broken into a transaction between customer and payment service and a transaction between payment service and merchant) such transactions should not be viewed similarly to other known multi-part transactions such as escrow and guaranties, both of which require additional aspects (escrow requires proof of performance before release of funds) (guaranties regard contractual obligations to provide guaranties). Rather, the multi-part transactions described herein are provided, in part, due to the unique architecture of the present technology, and improvements in payment networks to provide the described and apparent benefits.

FIG. 4B illustrates an embodiment of the present technology wherein merchant **102** through POS device **105** wishes to be paid in cryptocurrency and customer **104** through device **103** desires to pay in cryptocurrency.

FIG. 4B is similar to FIG. 4A in many respects, except that the POS system **105** calculates a value owed in cryptocurrency (332). In some embodiments, POS system **105** might not calculate a value owed in cryptocurrency until it has learned that device **103** has indicated it wishes to pay in cryptocurrency.

POS device **105** can transmit (310) the transaction details including the value owed in cryptocurrency. Just as in FIG. 4A, payment service **108** can debit (314) cryptocurrency ledger **204** of customer profile **132** and credit cryptocurrency ledger **219** of payment service **108**.

Payment service **108** can then debit (334) payment service **108** cryptocurrency ledger **219** and credit merchant profile **130** cryptocurrency ledger **207**, and can complete the transaction as addressed with respect to steps **318** and **320** of FIG. 4A.

In FIG. 4B, the transaction is still conducted in multiple parts so as to increase the speed of the transaction. While it would be possible for customer **104** to pay merchant **102** in a direct cryptocurrency transfer, such transfer would require confirmation of the transaction on public blockchain **220**, which can take too long for a typical merchant-customer transaction.

FIG. 5 illustrates an embodiment of the present technology wherein customer device **103** and POS device **105** communicate with payment service **108**, and does not communicate directly with each other.

In FIG. 5 customer device selects (402) merchant using application **210**, and receives an input of an alias (404). In some embodiments, customer device **103** can also browse a webpage of merchant **102** and facilitate selection of items for purchase from merchant. This information is sent to payment service **108**. Payment service **108** can communicate (406) customer **104**'s alias to POS device **105** where it is displayed for selection by merchant **102** when merchant is ready to conduct a transaction with customer **104**.

In some embodiments, the alias can be a machine-readable code, such as a QR code, that can be used to identify the customer. In such embodiments, the alias may also include a human comprehensible portion.

In some embodiments, mobile device can send a message to POS device over a Wide Area Network or through an intermediary. Such message can take any form, including a text message that identifies the customer via an alias, and declares a desire to pay using cryptocurrency. For example, payment service **108** may support tagging of messages in such a way that the message itself becomes an instruction to carry out a transaction as addressed in more detail below.

POS device **105** receives a selection (408) of customer **104**'s alias, and also receives (410) items for purchase and calculates a value owed in a currency. POS device **105** sends this transaction information to payment service **108**, which transmits at least a portion of the transaction information to customer device **103**.

After receipt of transaction information, customer device **103** presents (412) payment options, and receives a selection (414) of a cryptocurrency payment option and sends an instruction to payment merchant **102** using the selected payment option to payment service **108**. In some embodiments customer device **103** may need to send authentication information or a PIN to conduct the transaction. In some embodiments, authentication is not sent to the payment

service and is instead left to application 210 to authenticate a user to instruct that a payment be made.

Once payment service receives the instruction to pay merchant 102, payment service can complete the transaction in the same manner as described with respect to steps 312, 314, 316, 318, and 320 described with respect to FIG. 4 above.

As noted above, conducting transactions with an unknown party can increase a variety of risks, including risks of violating various laws. As such, while merchants 102 or users 150 may conduct transactions with a party identifying themselves with only an alias, payment service 108 reduces the risks associated with such transactions. Payment service 108 can require a customer profile 132 to be established before processing any transaction where a party wishes to only be identified by an alias. Creation of customer profile 132 can be subject to background checks, or other verifications of identity. For example, one or more government issued ID numbers may be required to create a customer profile that is usable with aliases. Since payment service 108 has verified the identity of those parties wishing to conduct transactions using an alias, while merchants 102 or users 150 can safely conduct such transactions.

While the figures and description provided herein may make reference to singular nouns, e.g., an account, a merchant, a POS device, a customer device, or a customer, it should be appreciated that such references are not limited to the singular form of such nouns. Rather such references will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art to refer to one of a plurality of such singular nouns, e.g., one of a plurality of accounts, merchants, POS devices, customer devices, or customers, etc.

While in some embodiments, the present disclosure refers to crediting or debiting a ledger with a value. It will be appreciated that in some embodiments that the actual value that is credited or debited may actually be slightly greater or less than the stated value to account for transaction fees or exchange rates, etc.

While reference has been made to merchant 102 or POS device 105, persons of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that merchant 102 can be easily substituted for another customer 103 where a first customer 103 could send currency to another customer 103. As such references to merchant 102 or POS device 105 receiving currency in a transaction should not be considered limited to such entities. Rather such entities are merely an illustrative embodiment and any type of entity can be substituted for merchant 102 or POS device 105 as the entity receiving currency in a transaction.

In some embodiments the merchants referred to herein may have a merchant profile 130 with payment service 108 as described above, or may be external to the payment service 108. When merchants are not registered with payment service 108, it can be assumed that these merchants desire to transact in the fiat currency of their jurisdiction. Customers registered with payment service 103 can pay in any currency associated with their account as described herein.

FIG. 6 illustrates an example system embodiment wherein payment service 108 includes private blockchain 230 for recording and validating cryptocurrency transactions. FIG. 6 is similar to FIG. 2 in most respects. However, the system illustrated in FIG. 6 does not include cryptocurrency ledger 219, customer 104's cryptocurrency ledger 204 has been replaced by customer 104's cryptocurrency wallet 235, merchant 102's cryptocurrency ledger 235 has been replaced

by merchant 102's cryptocurrency wallet 237 and payment service 108 includes private blockchain 230.

Private blockchain 230 can function to record sender addresses, recipient addresses, public keys, values of cryptocurrency transferred, and can be used to verify ownership of cryptocurrency tokens to be transferred.

In some embodiments, payment service 108 can record transactions taking place within payment service 108 involving cryptocurrency until the number of transactions has exceeded a determined limit (limit could be a number of transactions, storage space allocation for a number of transactions, or any other limit, etc.). Once the limit has been reached payment service 108 can publish the transactions in private blockchain 230 to public blockchain 220 where miners can verify the transactions and record the transactions in blocks on public blockchain 220.

In some embodiments payment service 108 can participate as a miner at least for its transactions to be posed to public blockchain 220.

With specific reference to funding a cryptocurrency account in a system such as illustrated in FIG. 6, customer 104 may have a balance of cryptocurrency stored in third party digital wallet 212 on customer 104's computing device 103 unrelated to payment service 108 and customer 104 can transfer all or a portion of the balance of the cryptocurrency stored in third party digital wallet 212 to payment service 108 as is well known to those of skill in the art. Such a transaction requires customer 104 to transfer an amount of the virtual currency in a message signed by customer 104's private key to an address of cryptocurrency wallet 235 within payment service 108. Thereafter the transferred amount of cryptocurrency is within customer 104's cryptocurrency wallet 235 for use in later transactions. Note that in this transaction, the cryptocurrency remains in a wallet of customer 104 as opposed to a wallet of payment service 108.

FIG. 7A illustrates an example method embodiment of conducting a cryptocurrency transaction mediated by payment service 108 as illustrated in FIG. 6 (with private blockchain). The method can begin by carrying out steps 302, 304, 306, and 307 from FIG. 5.

At step 502 customer device 103 communicates to POS device 105 a declaration that customer device 103 will pay in cryptocurrency. After receiving this message, POS device 105 can display 504 an option to merchant 102 whether they would like to receive payment in the cryptocurrency or in another currency such as a fiat currency. As addressed above, in some embodiments this option might not be displayed such as when merchant profile 130 includes a declared preference for how to handle such options.

When merchant 102 selects and POS device 105 receives the selection 506 to receive payment in cryptocurrency, POS device 105 can send 508 address of cryptocurrency wallet 237 and other transaction details such as value owed to customer device 103. Customer device 103 can then send 510 a message signed by its private key including its wallet 235 address, identify the cryptocurrency, and a value to be transferred to merchant wallet 237 to payment service 108.

Payment service 108 can complete the transaction by reducing 512 the cryptocurrency balance in customer 104's wallet 235 and increasing 512 cryptocurrency balance in merchant 102's wallet 237. This can be carried out in methods commonly known in cryptocurrency transactions.

In addition to recording the transaction in cryptocurrency wallets 235 and 237 the transaction can be recorded in private blockchain 230 and the transaction can be confirmed 320.

In some embodiments the transaction described in FIG. 7A can be performed in multiple parts. Instead of sending a message via payment service **108** from customer profile **132** cryptocurrency wallet **235** to merchant profile **130** cryptocurrency wallet **237**, the transaction could also be modified so that both the customer and the merchant transact directly with payment service **108**. For example, cryptocurrency wallet **235** could send a message to transfer cryptocurrency to cryptocurrency wallet **215** of payment service **108**. Thereafter, cryptocurrency wallet can send a message to transfer cryptocurrency to cryptocurrency wallet **237** of merchant profile **130**. Such a transaction can also have similar speed benefits. Since both merchant and customer are transacting directly with payment service **108**, there is increased confidence that the transactions are legitimate, and therefore the transfers can be immediately registered, e.g. in near real time. These transactions can be recorded first to private blockchain **230** or directly to public blockchain **220**. While public blockchain might still take minutes or an hour to record the transaction to the blockchain, merchant profile **130** and customer profile **132** can reflect the changed balance in advance of the recording on public blockchain **220**. In such a transaction, payment service **108** bears the theoretical risk of a double spending of the cryptocurrency. The risk is negligent though since payment service **108** has visibility into cryptocurrency wallet **235** transactions.

In some embodiments one or more steps of the method illustrated in FIG. 7A might not be necessary. For example some communications with payment service **108** can be avoided and the transaction can be conducted as a more traditional peer-to-peer transaction common in cryptocurrency transfers.

The method illustrated in FIG. 7A has advantages over traditional cryptocurrency transactions since payment service **108** manages both wallets **235**, **237**, and private blockchain **230**. As such the transaction does not need to wait for confirmation from public blockchain **220**, which can take an unreasonable amount of time for many transactions. Instead payment service **108** can quickly verify that the transfer is legitimate and complete the transaction.

FIG. 7B illustrates an example method embodiment of conducting a cryptocurrency transaction mediated by payment service **108** as illustrated in FIG. 6 (with private blockchain). The method can begin by carrying out steps **302**, **304**, **306**, **307** and **308** from FIG. 5.

After receiving message **308** (that customer **104** is paying by cryptocurrency and encrypted account information), POS device **105** can display **504** an option to merchant **102** whether they would like to receive payment in the cryptocurrency or in another currency such as a fiat currency. As addressed above, in some embodiments this option might not be displayed such as when merchant profile **130** includes a declared preference for how to handle such options.

When merchant **102** selects and POS device receives **530** selection of payment option to receive payment in a fiat currency POS device **105** can then proceed as in step **310** of FIG. 5, wherein POS device communicates a value owed in fiat currency and the encrypted payment information received from customer device **103** to payment service **108**. Payment service **108** can calculate an amount owed in the cryptocurrency as in step **312** of FIG. 5. Payment service **108** can then conduct a cryptocurrency transaction between customer cryptocurrency wallet **235** and payment service cryptocurrency wallet **215** and record the transaction on private blockchain **230**. Thereafter the method can complete in the same manner as described with respect to steps **316**, **318**, and **320** as described with respect to FIG. 5.

While the embodiments addressed above are primarily directed to transactions between a merchant and a customer, it will be appreciated that the principles addressed above are applicable to transactions between any two parties transferring currency, included transfers between peers, employers and employees, etc. As such, persons of ordinary skill in the art will recognize the parties, at a fundamental level, to be a transferring party and a receiving party.

In some embodiments, by virtue of having multiple currencies associated with customer profile **132**, payment service can be configured to utilize the currency most favorable to the customer. For example, if a customer were to be in a foreign country and a merchant were to require payment in a currency for which the customer does not have an account balance, payment service can select which of the payment accounts that are associated with customer profile **132** that has the most favorable exchange rate for the customer.

FIGS. 8, 9, 10A and 10B illustrate example user interfaces of application **210** useful in transferring cryptocurrency into or out of payment service **108**, managing, and spending cryptocurrency.

FIG. 8 illustrates several account overview pages **602**, **604**, **606**. Page **602** illustrates a total amount available (i.e., \$380) associated with customer profile **132**. Page **604** illustrates a breakdown of separate accounts within payment service **108**. Specifically page **604** illustrates account breakdown summary **610** showing that the \$380 balance associated with customer profile is comprised of holdings of \$240 USD, and \$140 USD value of bitcoin. Page **604** also provides market details **612** of customer profile **132**'s holdings in bitcoin. Market details show a change in market value of bitcoin for the period (i.e. 1.2%), total holdings in bitcoin (customer profile **132** holds 0.015 bitcoin), and the value in USD of a bitcoin (i.e., \$908.91). Page **614** illustrates a view of cash holdings as well as provides selectable icons **614** for selecting loyalty cards stored in association with customer profile **132**.

All three views **602**, **604**, **606**, illustrate payment card **608** associated with customer profile **132**. In some embodiments card **608** is a virtual card that permits transactions using the virtual card number. In some embodiments, payment card **608** is an illustration of an actual card issued to customer **104** that is linked to customer profile **132**.

FIG. 9 illustrates several views of a virtual currency wallet. View **620** illustrates a view of a bitcoin wallet showing the amount of bitcoin stored in the wallet. View **622** illustrates a selectable user interface element to "add a bitcoin wallet" to customer profile **132**. View **624** illustrates a view that follows a selection of the "add bitcoin wallet" user interface element in view **622**. In view **624** customer **104** can input an address of an external wallet that contains bitcoin so that bitcoin can be transferred to/from either cryptocurrency wallet **215** (FIG. 2 and FIG. 6) or cryptocurrency wallet **235** (FIG. 6) (depending on system configuration, see e.g., FIG. 2 and FIG. 6).

FIG. 10A and FIG. 10B illustrate example virtual currency investment screens. For example view **630** illustrates a graph of bitcoin pricing changes throughout a day along with a current value in USD **633** of customer **104**'s holding in bitcoin, and bitcoin data **631** showing the percentage change in price for bitcoin over the period shown (1.42% for the day), currency number of bitcoins held by customer **104** (3.15), and the value in USD of each bitcoin (\$2,300). Additionally, view **630** provides selectable options to buy **637** or sell **635** bitcoin.

Views **632** and **634** result from a respective selection of buy **637** and sell **635** options in view **630**. View **632** provides

a user interface for buying bitcoin, and view **634** provides a user interface for selling bitcoin. Both views **632** and **634** show a value in USD **639** of the bitcoin to be bought or sold, and show the number of bitcoins **641** to be bought or sold. The value of bitcoins to be bought or sold can be adjusted using slider **640**. In some embodiments, the maximum value of slider can be configured to be the maximum funds in another account (e.g., fiat currency account) associated with the user account of the payment system.

View **636** illustrates a screen showing confirmation of a successful purchase of bitcoin using \$50 USD to acquire 0.0217 bitcoin.

View **638** illustrates a screen showing multiple cryptocurrency wallets. Customer profile **132** is associated with holdings of bitcoin **643** and holdings of ether **645**. Either holding can be selected and detailed views regarding those holdings including research, and buying and selling these cryptocurrencies will be available. While many of the user interface screens addressed with respect to FIGS. **8**, **9**, **10A**, and **10B** have illustrated actions or research with respect to bitcoin, it will be appreciated that similar screens are also provided for other cryptocurrencies such as ether.

In some embodiments holdings in cryptocurrencies or other non-fiat currencies can be subject to customer **104** defined rules as illustrated in FIG. **10C**. For example, rules can designate a maximum holding **645** in any non-fiat currency, and when any holding reaches the maximum, payment service **108** can automatically sell a portion of those holdings to keep the holdings below the maximum stated amount. Similarly rules can be set to keep holdings of specified non-fiat currencies above a minimum amount of holdings.

Rules can be based on any definable factor including maximum, minimums, price of conversion, change in value, etc. Rules can also be set to meet goals such as “when bitcoin holdings equal \$100 USD donate holdings to XYZ charity.”

When customer **104** has more than one currency ledger associated with customer profile **132**, application **210** can also include options to designate a currency as the default currency for transactions **647**.

In some embodiments application **210** can also provide an option to allow transactions to be funded by combining different currencies **649**, for example if the default account was underfunded. In some embodiments, the combined currency could include funds from an account external to payment service **108** such as bank account **222**, payment network **224**, or external cryptocurrency wallet.

In some embodiments, one or more of the options illustrated in FIG. **10C** can be automatically selected or adjusted by payment service through communication with application **210**. For example, payment service can observe that a particular currency is preferred, or most recently used and make this a default account. In some embodiments, payment service might set limits on the maximum holdings of bitcoin based on the volume of transactions associated with customer profile **132** or based on a percentage of total payment service **108** holdings in cryptocurrency wallet **215**.

In addition to rules that specify when accounts of customer profile **132** should buy into or out of a cryptocurrency, payment service **108** can also employ heuristics or machine learning techniques to predict when a conversion of currencies will be needed, and can preemptively make such a conversion.

For example bitcoins can be converted into another currency prior to the transaction based on the relationship between the customer and the merchant. By looking at the

customer **104**'s purchase behavior, customer **104**'s payment instrument of choice, and/or location (e.g., geolocation, geofence, beacons, etc.), the system can predict sale of the bitcoin at public blockchain **220** or obtain the bitcoin value from the local wallet. This will speed up the bitcoin transactions. For example, in some embodiments, payment service **108** can monitor location of client device **103** to determine that it is within merchant **102**'s store, and that merchant **102** does not accept cryptocurrency. Payment service could preemptively cash out a portion of cryptocurrency so that customer **104** can pay merchant **102** directly with fiat currency.

In some embodiments, the transaction can appear to customer **102** as if they paid with cryptocurrency as addressed above, even though the transaction actually occurred in two parts (conversion of cryptocurrency to fiat currency, and payment in fiat currency).

While above embodiments have been discussed with respect to buying and selling a cryptocurrency with or to cash, it should be appreciated that cryptocurrency can also be converted to/from other currencies including securities.

As will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, in some embodiments it may be possible for payment service **108** to accrue a large amount of cryptocurrency in cryptocurrency wallet **215**. In some embodiments, large amounts of cryptocurrency can create a risk for payment service **108** due to volatility in cryptocurrency value and other factors. Accordingly, payment service **108** can include a risk threshold calculation and manage its holdings according to such threshold. When the amount of a cryptocurrency (or other non-fiat currency) triggers a risk threshold, in some embodiments, payment service **108** can automatically cash out of its positions in the non-fiat currency. In some embodiments, payment service can slow its processing of transactions in the non-fiat currency as well. This may give more time for offsetting transactions that reduce payment service **108**'s holdings in the non-fiat currency. By the payment service **108** only cashing out when a risk threshold is reached, the payment service **108** minimizes its demands on the processing and bandwidth requirements of external systems.

In some embodiments, payment service **108** may support tagging of messages in such a way that the message itself becomes an instruction to carry out a transaction. As used here, the term “tagging” refers to a marking of an alphanumeric character (or a string of alphanumeric characters (e.g., a message or statement) to identify it (i.e., the character or string) for treatment in a specified way. Briefly described, tagging enables a sender, who desires to send virtual or fiat currency to a recipient, to trigger a currency transfer by specifying, in any communication message, an amount and a recipient using one or more inputs having a particular syntax. The syntax includes a currency indicator prefixing one or more alphanumeric characters. The currency indicator operates as the tagging mechanism that indicates to a computer system to treat the inputs as a request from the sender to transfer currency, where detection of the syntax (which includes one or more alphanumeric characters tagged by a currency indicator) triggers a transfer of the currency. The currency indicator can correspond to various currencies, e.g., dollar (\$), euro (€), pound (£), rupee (₹), yuan (¥), bitcoin (BTC), Ether (ETH), etc.

The tagging technology provides efficient execution of financial transactions (e.g., payment transfers) by enabling a sender to trigger a currency transfer through the use of the syntax in any communication message. In particular, the sender can specify, in a communication message, an amount of currency to transfer by including an input having the

syntax, where the input can include the monetary indicator and one or more numeric characters (e.g., \$10). In some instances, the sender can also specify, in the communication message, the recipient to whom the sender intends to send the money by including another input having the syntax. The input can include the currency indicator and one or more alphabetic and/or numeric characters (e.g., \$alex or \$alex123).

While a variety of transaction have been disclosed herein including merchant-customer transactions, user-user transactions, direct transfers between a first party and a second party, and indirect transfers wherein a first party transfers to payment service 108, and then payment service 108 transfers to a second party, it should be appreciated that any combination of parties, whether merchants, customers, users can participate in direct or indirect transfers addressed herein.

FIG. 11 shows an example of computing system 500 in which the components of the system are in communication with each other using connection 705. Computing system 700 can be for example a computing system of payment service 108, POS device 105, and/or customer device 103. While these devices have some components in common, such as those illustrated in computing system 500, it should be appreciated that each of payment service 108, POS device 105, and/or customer device 103 are specialized devices configured for their specific purposes. Connection 705 can be a physical connection via a bus, or a direct connection into processor 710, such as in a chipset architecture. Connection 705 can also be a virtual connection, networked connection, or logical connection. For example, when the computing system 700 is a payment service 108, the cryptocurrency transactions between a customer and a merchant are centrally managed, aggregated and traded at computer generated time intervals and as per user preferences.

In some embodiments computing system 700 is a distributed system in which the functions described in this disclosure can be distributed within a datacenter, multiple datacenters, a peer network, etc. In some embodiments, one or more of the described system components represents many such components each performing some or all of the function for which the component is described. In some embodiments, the components can be physical or virtual devices.

Example system 700 includes at least one processing unit (CPU or processor) 710 and connection 705 that couples various system components including system memory 715, such as read only memory (ROM) and random access memory (RAM) to processor 710. Computing system 700 can include a cache of high-speed memory connected directly with, in close proximity to, or integrated as part of processor 710.

Processor 710 can include any general purpose processor and a hardware service or software service, such as services 732, 734, and 736 stored in storage device 730, configured to control processor 710 as well as a special-purpose processor where software instructions are incorporated into the actual processor design. Processor 710 may essentially be a completely self-contained computing system, containing multiple cores or processors, a bus, memory controller, cache, etc. A multi-core processor may be symmetric or asymmetric.

To enable user interaction, computing system 700 includes an input device 745, which can represent any number of input mechanisms, such as a microphone for speech, a touch-sensitive screen for gesture or graphical input, keyboard, mouse, motion input, speech, etc. Computing system 700 can also include output device 735, which

can be one or more of a number of output mechanisms known to those of skill in the art. In some instances, multimodal systems can enable a user to provide multiple types of input/output to communicate with computing system 700. Computing system 700 can include communications interface 740, which can generally govern and manage the user input and system output. There is no restriction on operating on any particular hardware arrangement and therefore the basic features here may easily be substituted for improved hardware or firmware arrangements as they are developed.

Storage device 730 can be a non-volatile memory device and can be a hard disk or other types of computer readable media which can store data that are accessible by a computer, such as magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, solid state memory devices, digital versatile disks, cartridges, random access memories (RAMs), read only memory (ROM), and/or some combination of these devices.

The storage device 730 can include software services, servers, services, etc., that when the code that defines such software is executed by the processor 710, it causes the system to perform a function. In some embodiments, a hardware service that performs a particular function can include the software component stored in a computer-readable medium in connection with the necessary hardware components, such as processor 710, connection 705, output device 735, etc., to carry out the function.

For clarity of explanation, in some instances the present technology may be presented as including individual functional blocks including functional blocks comprising devices, device components, steps or routines in a method embodied in software, or combinations of hardware and software.

Any of the steps, operations, functions, or processes described herein may be performed or implemented by a combination of hardware and software services or services, alone or in combination with other devices. In some embodiments, a service can be software that resides in memory of a client device and/or one or more servers of a content management system and perform one or more functions when a processor executes the software associated with the service. In some embodiments, a service is a program, or a collection of programs that carry out a specific function. In some embodiments, a service can be considered a server. The memory can be a non-transitory or transitory computer-readable medium.

In some embodiments the computer-readable storage devices, mediums, and memories can include a cable or wireless signal containing a bit stream and the like. However, when mentioned, transitory computer-readable storage media are media such as energy, carrier signals, electromagnetic waves, and signals per se.

Methods according to the above-described examples can be implemented using computer-executable instructions that are stored or otherwise available from computer readable media. Such instructions can comprise, for example, instructions and data which cause or otherwise configure a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or special purpose processing device to perform a certain function or group of functions. Portions of computer resources used can be accessible over a network. The computer executable instructions may be, for example, binaries, intermediate format instructions such as assembly language, firmware, or source code. Examples of computer-readable media that may be used to store instructions, information used, and/or information created during methods according to described examples include magnetic or optical disks, solid state

memory devices, flash memory, USB devices provided with non-volatile memory, networked storage devices, and so on.

Devices implementing methods according to these disclosures can comprise hardware, firmware and/or software, and can take any of a variety of form factors. Typical examples of such form factors include servers, laptops, smart phones, small form factor personal computers, personal digital assistants, and so on. Functionality described herein also can be embodied in peripherals or add-in cards. Such functionality can also be implemented on a circuit board among different chips or different processes executing in a single device, by way of further example.

The instructions, media for conveying such instructions, computing resources for executing them, and other structures for supporting such computing resources are means for providing the functions described in these disclosures.

Although a variety of examples and other information was used to explain aspects within the scope of the appended claims, no limitation of the claims should be implied based on particular features or arrangements in such examples, as one of ordinary skill would be able to use these examples to derive a wide variety of implementations. Further and although some subject matter may have been described in language specific to examples of structural features and/or method steps, it is to be understood that the subject matter defined in the appended claims is not necessarily limited to these described features or acts. For example, such functionality can be distributed differently or performed in components other than those identified herein. Rather, the described features and steps are disclosed as examples of components of systems and methods within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of settling a transaction, comprising:

receiving, by a payment service, a request for payment associated with the transaction between a first user and a second user, wherein the request is associated with a payment amount in a fiat currency, wherein the payment service maintains balances of a plurality of fiat currencies including the fiat currency and a plurality of non-fiat currencies owned by each of the payment service, the first user, and the second user in one or more data structures maintained by the payment service, and wherein the first user has a plurality of payment accounts with the payment service, with at least one of the plurality of payment accounts being associated with the fiat currency and at least one of the plurality of payment accounts being associated with a non-fiat currency of the plurality of non-fiat currencies; identifying, by the payment service, an indication that the first user intends to satisfy the request for payment using the non-fiat currency based on:
determining, by the payment service, user preference information for at least one of the first user or the second user, wherein the user preference information indicates a preference for payment using the non-fiat currency;
determining, by the payment service, exchange rates between each of the plurality of fiat currencies and the fiat currency and each of the plurality of non-fiat currencies and the fiat currency; and
determining, by the payment service, that the exchange rate between the non-fiat currency and the fiat currency is most favorable for the first user;
calculating, by the payment service, a value of the non-fiat currency equivalent to the payment amount in the fiat

currency based on the exchange rate between the fiat currency and the non-fiat currency;

initiating, by the payment service and based at least in part on the user preference information, a first transfer of the calculated value of the non-fiat currency from a first balance, maintained by the payment service and holding the non-fiat currency for the first user, to one or more service balances of the payment service;

initiating, by the payment service, a second transfer of a value corresponding to the specified payment amount in the fiat currency from the one or more service balances to a second balance maintained by the payment service and holding the fiat currency for the second user; and

updating, by the payment service, and based on the first transfer and the second transfer, one or more ledgers corresponding to the first balance, the one or more service balances, and the second balance to settle the transaction between the first user and the second user.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the non-fiat currency comprises:

stocks;
bonds;
cryptocurrency; or
stock options.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

sending, to a computing device associated with the first user, information to display a prompt to confirm that the first user intends to satisfy the request for payment using the non-fiat currency; and

receiving, from the computing device associated with the first user, input affirming the non-fiat currency.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the information to display the prompt includes information specifying a value of one or more payment options for at least the non-fiat currency.

5. The method of claim 3, wherein the prompt further comprises information to display one or more non-fiat currency payment options, and wherein the input affirming the non-fiat currency comprises a selection of one of the one or more non-fiat currency payment options, wherein the non-fiat currency corresponds to the selected one of the one or more non-fiat currency payment options.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

receiving, by the payment service, information regarding a payment card associated with the first balance, wherein the payment card is registered with the payment service; and

determining, by the payment service, the user preference information for the first user based at least in part on the information regarding the payment card.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the user preference information of the first user or the second user is stored in a respective profile for the first user or the second user.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein initiating the first transfer of the calculated value of the non-fiat currency comprises:

debiting the calculated value from the first balance; and
crediting the calculated value to the one or more service balances.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the request for payment comprises:

a first identifier corresponding to the first user; and
a second identifier corresponding to the second user.

10. The method of claim 9, further comprising:

sending, to a computing device associated with the second user, a report associated with the transaction, wherein

25

the report specifies the first identifier and an amount paid as the value in the fiat currency without disclosing that the payment was made in the non-fiat currency.

11. One or more computer-readable non-transitory storage media comprising instructions for settling a transaction that, when executed by one or more processors of an electronic device associated with a payment service, cause the one or more processors to:

receive a request for payment associated with the transaction between a first user and a second user, wherein the request is associated with a payment amount in a fiat currency, wherein the payment service maintains balances of a plurality of fiat currencies including the fiat currency and a plurality of non-fiat currencies owned by each of the payment service, the first user, and the second user in one or more data structures maintained by the payment service, and wherein the first user has a plurality of payment accounts with the payment service, with at least one of the plurality of payment accounts being associated with the fiat currency and at least one of the plurality of payment accounts being associated with a non-fiat currency of the plurality of non-fiat currencies;

identify an indication that the first user intends to satisfy the request for payment using the non-fiat currency based on:

determining user preference information for at least one of the first user or the second user, wherein the user preference information indicates a preference for payment using the non-fiat currency;

determining exchange rates between each of the plurality of fiat currencies and the fiat currency and each of the plurality of non-fiat currencies and the fiat currency; and

determining that the exchange rate between the non-fiat currency and the fiat currency is most favorable for the first user;

calculate a value of the non-fiat currency equivalent to the payment amount in the fiat currency based on the exchange rate between the fiat currency and the non-fiat currency;

initiate, based at least in part on the user preference information, a first transfer of the calculated value of the non-fiat currency from a first balance, maintained by the payment service and holding the non-fiat currency for the first user, to one or more service balances of the payment service;

initiate a second transfer of a value corresponding to the specified payment amount in the fiat currency from the one or more service balances to a second balance maintained by the payment service and holding the fiat currency for the second user; and

update, based on the first transfer and the second transfer, one or more ledgers corresponding to the first balance, the one or more service balances, and the second balance to settle the transaction between the first user and the second user.

12. The computer-readable non-transitory storage media of claim 11, wherein the non-fiat currency comprises:

stocks;
bonds;
cryptocurrency; or
stock options.

13. The computer-readable non-transitory storage media of claim 11, wherein the instructions further cause the one or more processors to:

26

send, to a computing device associated with the first user, information to display a prompt to confirm that the first user intends to satisfy the request for payment using the non-fiat currency; and

receive, from the computing device associated with the first user, input affirming the non-fiat currency.

14. The computer-readable non-transitory storage media of claim 13, wherein the information to display the prompt includes information specifying a value of one or more payment options for at least the non-fiat currency.

15. The computer-readable non-transitory storage media of claim 11, wherein the instructions further cause the one or more processors to:

receive information regarding a payment card associated with the first balance, wherein the payment card is registered with the payment service; and

determine the user preference information for the first user based at least in part on the information regarding the payment card.

16. The computer-readable non-transitory storage media of claim 11, wherein the user preference information of the first user or the second user is stored in a respective profile for the first user or the second user.

17. The computer-readable non-transitory storage media of claim 11, wherein the instructions that, when executed, cause the one or more processors to initiate the first transfer of the calculated value of the non-fiat currency further cause the one or more processors to:

debit the calculated value from the first balance; and
credit the calculated value to the one or more service balances.

18. A system for settling a transaction, comprising:
one or more processors; and

a memory coupled to the one or more processors comprising instructions that, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to:
receive a request for payment associated with the transaction between a first user and a second user, wherein the request is associated with a payment amount in a fiat currency, wherein the payment service maintains balances of a plurality of fiat currencies including the fiat currency and a plurality of non-fiat currencies owned by each of the payment service, the first user, and the second user in one or more data structures maintained by the payment service, and wherein the first user has a plurality of payment accounts with the payment service, with at least one of the plurality of payment accounts being associated with the fiat currency and at least one of the plurality of payment accounts being associated with a non-fiat currency of the plurality of non-fiat currencies;

identify an indication that the first user intends to satisfy the request for payment using the non-fiat currency based on:

determining user preference information for at least one of the first user or the second user, wherein the user preference information indicates a preference for payment using the non-fiat currency;

determining exchange rates between each of the plurality of fiat currencies and the fiat currency and each of the plurality of non-fiat currencies and the fiat currency; and

determining that the exchange rate between the non-fiat currency and the fiat currency is most favorable for the first user;

calculate a value of the non-fiat currency equivalent to the payment amount in the fiat currency based on the exchange rate between the fiat currency and the non-fiat currency;

initiate, based at least in part on the user preference information, a first transfer of the calculated value of the non-fiat currency from a first balance, maintained by the payment service and holding the non-fiat currency for the first user, to one or more service balances of the payment service;

initiate a second transfer of a value corresponding to the specified payment amount in the fiat currency from the one or more service balances to a second balance maintained by the payment service and holding the fiat currency for the second user; and

update, based on the first transfer and the second transfer, one or more ledgers corresponding to the first balance, the one or more service balances, and the second balance to settle the transaction between the first user and the second user.

19. A method of settling a transaction, comprising:

receiving, by a payment service, a request for payment of a payment amount associated with the transaction between a first user and a second user, wherein the request is associated with a fiat currency, wherein the payment service maintains balances of a plurality of fiat currencies including the fiat currency and a plurality of non-fiat currencies owned by each of the payment service, the first user, and the second user in one or more data structures maintained by the payment service;

determining, by the payment service, user preference information for at least one of the first user or the

second user, wherein the user preference information indicates a preference for payment using the non-fiat currency;

determining, by the payment service, exchange rates between each of the plurality of fiat currencies and the fiat currency and each of the plurality of non-fiat currencies and the fiat currency; and

determining, by the payment service, that the exchange rate between the non-fiat currency and the fiat currency is most favorable for the first user;

calculating, by the payment service, a value of the non-fiat currency equivalent to the payment amount in the fiat currency based on an exchange rate between the fiat currency and the non-fiat currency;

initiating, by the payment service and based at least in part on the user preference information, a first transfer of the calculated value of the non-fiat currency from a first balance, maintained by the payment service and holding the non-fiat currency for the first user to one or more service balances of the payment service; and

initiating, by the payment service, a second transfer of a value corresponding to the payment amount in the fiat currency from the one or more service balances to a second balance maintained by the payment service and holding the fiat currency for the second user.

20. The method of claim 1, wherein the request for payment associated with the transaction between the first user and the second user further specifies an identifier for an account of the first user or the second user, and wherein determining the user preference information for at least one of the first user or the second user is based at least in part on retrieving the user preference information for the first user or the second user using the identifier.

* * * * *